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THE JERUSALEM POST

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EICHMANN AND WORLD OPINION

On another page of today's issue are assembled some first signs of the way people think and feel all over the world about the detection and capture of Adolf Eichmann in Argentina and about his imminent trial by an Israel Court.

It is plain that the winds of interest and emphasis are veering through many points of the compass of reaction. In a case that uniquely arouses atavistic prejudices as well as the better instincts, that provokes a morbid tendency to find Israel in the wrong no less that it stirs the deeper sense of retributive right, there are bound to be further shifts and gusts. Behind this fitfulness may perhaps be sensed that uneasy conscience in certain quarters which seeks to anaesthetize a feeling of guilt by the formalistic arraignment of uninvited agents of an elemental justice it had itself shelved too long. Some of this may also be manifested in the forthcoming Security Council debate initiated by the Argentine Government.

At the start, the chorus was one of satisfaction that a mass-murderer, a master-criminal, was brought to book, of congratulations to Jewry and Israel on the fantastic patience and skill of this pursuit while the rest of society, having done much but far from all of the work of ultimate punishment, neglected that final responsibility. And all this with sympathetic evocation of Jewish agony under Hitler and endorsement of the righteousness of dispensing Jewish justice to Eichmann in Israel.

Then a swing to disproportionate belabouring of the aspects of kidnapping, of trespass on Argentinian sovereignty — and the sharp and surprising tone of the Argentinian Note to Israel. And now, much dialectics on national versus international jurisdiction and, with what one wants to believe is disinterested concern for Israel, a swelling offer of counsel to let Eichmann stand his trial elsewhere.

With it have come repeated suggestions from many quarters that Israel is party to this trial, and thus not an unbiased judge. Most certainly Israel is party to this trial. Were it not so, the supreme effort might never have been made to bring Eichmann to his trial here. There have been many voices, and not only here, to say that even if Eichmann is found guilty and made to pay the supreme penalty, that would still be far from justice, for his life is too poor to pay for all the lives that were taken. If even death is not seen to spell full justice, what can those people fear who claim to believe that we may do an injustice to him? Should he not be the right man, the courts will soon discover this, and they will not hesitate to say so. If he is indeed the architect of all this suffering, what injustice would be within our powers to commit?

Mr. Ben-Gurion's noble message to President Frondizi was a timely reminder of humanity's own stake in this final act. Against the tally of six million lives mercilessly ended, against the pent-up mourning of as many stricken kinsfolk, what virtue can there be, *sub specie aeternitatis*, in anything less than magnanimity towards an inescapable breach of international norms that were not fashioned for unexampled cases?

The scars that Eichmann's diabolic assignment left on the Jewish soul await now the balm of a civilized understanding. Argentina surely will fathom and forgive the dedication of men vowed to bring Eichmann to trial before Jewry in Israel, will surely come to discern the supreme ethical validity of their purpose, the infinite urgency of the moral forces that impelled them.

That, indeed, is what sober public opinion would have. The manner of Eichmann's arrest must be discounted a thousandfold against the enormity of his crimes. And a sound body of expert judgment in international law upholds the jurisdiction of Israel.

Security Council Called On Eichmann's Arrest

Argentina Alleges 'Distrust'

UNITED NATIONS (Reuter). — Argentina yesterday requested an urgent meeting of the Security Council to consider the case of Adolf Eichmann, who had been taken from Argentina to Israel to face war crimes charges.

The Council will meet next Wednesday (14.30 G.M.T.).

The request said Argentina wanted the Council to consider "the violation of the rights of sovereignty of the Argentine Republic resulting from the illicit and clandestine transfer of Mr. Adolf Eichmann from Argentine territory to the territory of the State of Israel."

The letter, handed to this month's President of the Council, Dr. Tingfu Tsiang, of Nationalist China, by the Argentine chief delegate, Mr. Mario Amadeo, said this act was "in violation of the norms of international law and the purposes and principles of the United Nations Charter."

It also created a climate of insecurity and distrust incompatible with the preservation of international peace, the letter said.

Failure of Diplomacy

An explanatory memorandum accompanying the letter said the break-down of diplomatic efforts to obtain Argentine satisfaction from the Israel Government in defence of "fundamental Argentine rights" had led to the request that the question be dealt with by the Council under articles 34 and 35 of the Charter.

The memorandum referred to the background of Eichmann's apprehension in Argentina and removal to Israel to stand trial for the execution of millions of European Jews while he was head of the Gestapo's Jewish Department.

It was noted that a time limit for Eichmann's return to Argentina which had been imposed in a letter to the Council last Friday had expired. The Argentine Government had received no reply from Israel to its note, the memorandum said.

In view of statements which had been made by Israel Government representatives, it said, the Argentine Government had come to the conclusion that Eichmann was not going to be returned.

The memorandum said it was not necessary to dwell at length on the major considerations involved to highlight the gravity of the resulting situation.

The illicit and clandestine transfer of Eichmann from Argentine territory to Israel constituted a "flagrant violation of the sovereign rights of the Argentine State and its Government," and this alone justified Argentine demands for redress.

No consideration of any kind, including the considerations which Israel had invoked, could supersede the sovereign right of the Argentine State.

At the same time the Argentine Government and people fully understood the value of the reasons which Israel had adduced for its action.

However, to allow these reasons to supersede the right of sovereignty would be tantamount to accepting the concept of taking the law in one's own hands and accepting a situation in which such unilateral acts which disturbed the equilibrium of international order would result in grave dangers for the preservation of peace, the Argentine letter said.

Seven affirmative votes of the Council are required to place the question on its agenda. Diplomatic quarters said they thought these would be forthcoming.

Usually reliable sources said that Mrs. Golda Meir almost certainly would come here to answer the Argentine charge. She is in the U.S. now on behalf of the Israel Bond Drive.

Consultations Begun

Mr. Michael Comay, Israel's Resident Representative, made an appointment to see Secretary-General Dag Hammarskjold yesterday evening.

An Israel spokesman said Mr. Comay would seek a "preliminary clarification of the situation following the submission of Argentina's request for a Council meeting." Mr. Comay also was seeing members of the Security Council for consultations.

Article 34 of the Charter, cited in the Argentine memorandum, says that the Council "may investigate any dispute, or any situation which might lead to international friction or give rise to a dispute, in order to determine whether the continuance of the dispute or situation is likely to endanger the maintenance of international peace and security."

Article 35 says in its first paragraph, which also was cited, that any U.N. member may bring "any dispute, or any situation of the nature referred to in Article 34, to the attention of the Security Council or of the General Assembly."

Odd Line-Up Seen Likely

POST Diplomatic Correspondent

The Foreign Ministry has instructed diplomatic representatives in several world capitals to intensify their contacts on the Eichmann case with the governments to which they are accredited, it was learned last night.

Special, but not exclusive, attention is to be paid to consultations with those Governments which are members of the Security Council.

Government sources in Jerusalem were not surprised at Argentina's decision to demand a Security Council debate in view of the failure of the talks in New York between Foreign Minister Golda Meir and the Argentine U.N. delegate, Dr. Mario Amadeo.

Israel, it is understood, will now not reply to the Argentine note of last week, demanding the return of Eichmann, in view of Argentina's public statement that diplomatic efforts to settle the question have failed. A copy of the note is with the Israel Embassy in Buenos Aires, but the Argentine move at the U.N. appears to make its delivery unnecessary.

A report from Paris that a meeting between Premier Ben-Gurion and President Frondizi of Argentina is likely to take place next week, was considered in Jerusalem as having been circulated prior to the Argentine move at the U.N. But such a meeting could well take place before the Council meets next Wednesday and could possibly bring about the withdrawal of Argentina's request for a Council debate.

Israel, it is understood, will make no effort to get a majority vote of the Council against Argentina's request to take up the Eichmann case — for the debate itself could pave the way for an acceptable settlement.

The discussion is likely to create an unprecedented alignment.

The five permanent members of the Council are the U.S., the Soviet Union, Britain, France and Nationalist China. The six non-permanent members now are Argentina, Ecuador, Italy, Ceylon, Tunisia and Poland.

The Soviet Union, France and Poland — the only ones which suffered Nazi occupation — are expected to side with Israel, with Britain also possibly doing so. Ecuador, Italy, Ceylon, Tunisia and Formosa are likely to back Argentina.

The decisive vote thus appears to rest with the U.S. as seven votes are needed to pass a resolution. With its present position none too strong in Latin America, the U.S. might find it difficult to oppose Argentina, while its support of a censure of Israel and a request for Eichmann's return would prove to be equally embarrassing.

This is the first time in its history that the U.N., founded by the group of states which defeated Nazi Germany, is to consider an issue involving a major Nazi war criminal.

Rahav Arrives to Join Navy

Rahav, Israel's second submarine, photographed in Haifa port yesterday morning, with her Commander, Rav-Seren Hadar Kimche, coming ashore to report to the O.C. Navy. (Photo by Mushistork)

By YA'ACOV FRIEDLER, Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Navy's second submarine, Rahav (Tzadi 73), arrived at her home port yesterday morning from Britain, where she had been purchased and refitted.

She was greeted in the bay at 10.30 by two naval torpedo boats and at the harbour entrance by the Port Authority's fire-fighting boat, the Cabait, which gave her the traditional welcome of jets of water.

Inside the port, she was greeted by navy destroyers, and by her sister sub, the Tanin.

After she had tied up, a short ceremony was held at the quay. The O.C. Navy, Aluf-Mishne Yohai Bin-Nun; his predecessor, Aluf Shmuel Tankus; Naval officers, and invited guests, including families of the crew, took part.

Report to O.C.

The sub's commander, Rav-Seren Hadar Kimche, came ashore and formally reported the vessel's arrival to Aluf-Mishne Bin-Nun.

The O.C. pinned the submariners' badge on the Rahav commander; he in turn presented badges to his officers, who handed them to other crew members.

After a short welcoming speech, Aluf-Mishne Bin-Nun, accompanied by Aluf Tankus, went aboard to inspect the submarine.

After Hatikva the Rahav left the main quay.

A more formal ceremony, to be attended by the Prime Minister, will be held on July 14.

Several foreign and Israel merchant ships tied up in the port served as grandstands for yesterday's event, which was also relayed over a battery of loudspeakers.

Reporters were unable to approach during the brief ceremony, although scores of persons, including civilians with invitations, were allowed inside the barriers. Immediately afterwards, however, the scene — and the submarine itself — was practically abandoned. One boy actually amused himself by vaulting the two-metre distance from the quay to the submarine's deck.

Sub Surprised At 'British' Welcome

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — When the crew of the Rahav caught their first glimpse of the port yesterday morning, they were astounded to see her greeted by two "British" destroyers.

Two of the Israel navy's destroyers were still carrying the British designations — D49 and D62 — painted on for their part in the shooting of the film "Exodus."

AFTER MIDNIGHT

The Union of Kupat Holim employees late last night decided to ignore the Histadrut plea to put off the two-hour protest strike scheduled for this morning. All personnel except doctors are ordered out to back the demand for wage increases and a book allowance.

Berlin Court Certain Bormann Is Dead

BERLIN (Reuter). — A denazification court judge said here yesterday he was convinced that Martin Bormann, Hitler's deputy, was dead.

The court, the only remaining denazification court in West Germany and Berlin, sat in ruling on Bormann's Berlin estate. It confiscated 35,000 marks worth of property (one plot of land in West Berlin).

The judge referred to press reports that Bormann was alive and living in South America, but added that a death certificate was issued by a court in Berchtesgaden, Bavaria, on January 30, 1954, after the former Hitler youth leader, Arthur Axmann, had given evidence that on May 2, 1945, he saw Bormann's dead body "lying in a Berlin street as the Russian troops were moving in."

Sever Israel Ties, Says Nigerian Party

LAGOS (Reuter). — The Northern People's Congress, Government party in Northern Nigeria, on Tuesday night called on the Federal Government to "withdraw its recognition of the Israel Government and immediately break off negotiations with Israel for financial aid."

The party, partner in the new Federal coalition Government which will lead Nigeria into independence next October, was commenting on the statement made in Israel on Monday by Chief F. S. Okotie Eboh, Nigerian Federal Minister of Finance.

The Minister had announced that Nigeria and Israel had provisionally agreed on joint development projects in Nigeria involving millions of pounds.

In London, Chief Eboh declined comment on the Lagos report. He said it was a party and not a Government statement, and "if there is anything in it the Federal Government will take care of it."

Kishi Blames Communism For Violent Attack on Diet

TOKYO (AP). — Rioting students stormed the Parliament building last night in the worst rioting of a month of outbreaks. They finally dispersed, leaving almost 300 injured and one woman dead, as police moved in with tear gas. Some 300 policemen were hurt.

The Cabinet, meeting in emergency session, denounced the uprising as a Communist attempt to overthrow the Government of Mr. Nobusuke Kishi and prevent ratification of the new military alliance with the U.S.

The rioting by 20,000 left-wing students went on in driving rain for seven hours before the police, helpless with only their clubs, being forbidden to use firearms, received orders to charge with tear gas. It was the first time in eight years that the Government has permitted use of gas.

The outbreak came just four days before the scheduled arrival of President Eisenhower and it cast fresh doubt on whether the Government's security measures could safeguard him. But the Cabinet, in an emergency midnight session, said nothing about withdrawing Mr. Kishi's invitation — an action which almost certainly would bring down his government.

The Government blamed the uprising on "a planned action dictated by international Communism to destroy democracy by violent revolution."

Midnight Session

The Cabinet convened shortly after midnight at Mr. Kishi's official residence. Scarcely two blocks away, mobs of students burned 20 police trucks in a nightlong show of force against the Government and the military alliance with the U.S.

Earlier, student masses tore down the parliament gates, hurled bricks, staves and uprooted trees at the police in kamikaze (suicide) charges and sacked a two-storey annex to the granite Diet building. The building itself was left intact.

More than 3,000 rioters occupied part of the Parliament grounds for hours, shouting "Kill Kishi, .. crush the U.S.-Japan security treaty." They then joined thousands of Socialists, Communists and trade unionists rioting in the streets outside.

This was the worst flare-up of violence since Japan's left wing last month launched a massive campaign against Mr. Kishi and the Security treaty.

The invasion of Parliament began shortly after the Government abandoned its goal of final ratification of the military alliance prior to Mr. Eisenhower's arrival.

The Liberal Democratic Party's official spokesman announced that Parliament would recess this morning until after the U.S. President leaves the country, on June 22. The purpose is to create a "political truce, so that the President's visit can be a success," the spokesman said.

Japanese ratification of the treaty providing for U.S. bases in Japan for at least another 10 years would have automatically become final on Sunday, were it not for the recess. The new move postpones final ratification until Parliament is back in session.

Moscow Warns Of 'Great Calamities'

LONDON (AP). — The Soviet Union yesterday told the Japanese Government that it risks "great calamities" if it continues to provide bases for U.S. forces.

This warning, Moscow Radio reported, was contained in a memorandum submitted to the Japanese Embassy in Moscow.

It went on to accuse the Japanese Government of trying to evade serious discussion of American bases and instead providing territory to assist the U.S. in "aggressive aims against the Soviet Union and the other countries neighbouring Japan."

Ike's Security Men Worried

MANILA. — American security officials were reported last night to be deeply concerned, in the light of the violent riots in Tokyo, as to whether the police can protect President Eisenhower on his scheduled visit there this weekend.

Informed sources said they understood that U.S. security forces both here with the President and in Tokyo are planning to re-assess the situation.

Mr. Eisenhower is scheduled to leave late tonight by cruiser for Formosa where he will stay Friday night before flying on to Tokyo.

At a banquet here last night, Mr. Eisenhower said that new weapons had now made war a complete absurdity.

He appealed to the Communist side to join in the quest for peace, saying: "We must not for one moment give up this effort to induce those hostile to us to see things in a better light and to follow with us a path of reason."

The President, who was given a tremendous welcome on his arrival on Tuesday to begin his Far Eastern tour, began talks with President Garcia of the Philippines yesterday morning. Later he spoke to a joint session of the Philippines Congress, drawing loud applause with an attack on Communism and praise for the "mighty force" of nationalism. *(AP, Reuter)*

U-2 Trial Next Month

MOSCOW (Reuter).—Francis Powers, the American pilot shot down over the Soviet Union on May 1, will be put on trial here at the beginning of July, according to usually reliable sources. The trial will be public, they said.

Free East African Federation Demanded

ADDIS ABABA (Reuter). — Tanganyikan nationalist leader Dr. Nyerere yesterday proposed the establishment of an 18-million strong East African Federation comprising his country, Kenya, Uganda and Zanzibar.

He told the second Conference of Independent African States here: "We must confront the (British) Colonial Office with a demand not for the freedom of Tanganyika, and then Kenya, and then Uganda, and then Zanzibar, but with a demand for the freedom of East Africa as one political unit."

Syrians Shoot At Tractor Operator

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TIBERIAS. — Several volleys of automatic fire were directed at a Tel Katzir tractor driver from Syrian positions in Upper Tawafik at 3 o'clock yesterday afternoon.

The driver was ploughing kibbutz fields in the valley near the settlement when fire was opened. He was not hit and the fire was not returned.

This latest attack took place under the eyes of a U.N. observer in a permanent look-out post at the kibbutz.

The driver continued his ploughing, and when he came home at the end of his work, at 4 p.m., he was interrogated by a U.N. observer and the Israel Representative to the Mixed Armistice Commission, Rav-Seren Shmuel Gat.

A complaint was lodged with the M.A.C.

This is the latest of a series of almost daily incidents that have taken place during the past fortnight.

De Gaulle Invites B-G For Further Talk Friday

Rebels Study French Offer

TUNIS (Reuter). — Krim Belkacem, "Deputy Premier" of the "Algerian Provisional Government" yesterday called a conference of chiefs of willayas, the six commands into which the insurgents have divided Algeria.

The meeting gave rise to speculation that they were discussing the renewed call for cease-fire talks made by President de Gaulle in his broadcast speech Tuesday night.

The attitude of the rebels in Algeria is expected to play an important part in the reaction of the "provisional Government" leaders to General de Gaulle's announcement. He said in his Paris broadcast: "We are awaiting them here in order to discover together with them an honourable end to the fighting, to settle the destination of the arms and to assure the fate of the combatants."

Tunisian Approval

The President's broadcast was greeted as "an important step" in yesterday's "Al Amal," official organ of the Tunisian governing neo-Destour party. The newspaper's editorial writer said it contained "numerous positive points."

In Algeria, President de Gaulle's appeal appeared to have been well received by the bulk of the Moslem population.

But among Europeans, it was criticized on the grounds that it took no account of the feelings of the one million Europeans in Algeria, that its tone contrasted strongly with calls for a military victory made by General de Gaulle when he visited army units last March, and that it was a step towards negotiations with the "Algerian Provisional Government," bitterly opposed by the Europeans.

In Dakar, the President of the Mali Federation Assembly, M. Leopold Senghor, said he hoped the Arab West would one day enter the French community. He said President de Gaulle's speech "gave us real relief and allowed many hopes."

"I hope for my part that the leaders of the National Liberation Front (rebel groups) will fly to Paris in order to put an end to the nightmare of the Algerian war."

Interested in African Policy

By ISRAEL NEUMANN, Jerusalem Post Correspondent

PARIS. — A second meeting between President de Gaulle and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion has been fixed for tomorrow morning, it was learned yesterday from an Elysée Palace source.

Although Mr. Ben-Gurion expressed willingness to shorten his week-end and pay his second visit to the Elysée Palace on Saturday, the President's Office is making arrangements for a meeting on Friday. This will enable the Premier to take his planned rest at M. Pierre Gilbert's farm in Normandy.

The President's suggestion for a second meeting is considered here as an exceptional honour and proof of Gen. de Gaulle's great interest in Mr. Ben-Gurion's suggestions and outlook concerning Africa and Asia.

Further Clarification

It is believed that Gen. de Gaulle wishes to get further clarification on some points Mr. Ben-Gurion raised during the first talk on Tuesday. Even that lasted much longer than originally foreseen.

The Israel Embassy and the Bristol Hotel are constantly surrounded by a crowd awaiting the Prime Minister's appearances, and cheering whenever the white-haired guest briskly walks to or from his car.

The visit yesterday occupied second place in the French press, immediately after the de Gaulle broadcast on Tuesday night. The papers emphasize the warm understanding and amity in the talks between the two sides, and express particular satisfaction at the excellent atmosphere created from the very first minutes of the meeting between the two leaders.

The "official" part of his visit to France completed, Mr. Ben-Gurion devoted yesterday morning to meetings with "old friends" and with leaders of the local Jewish community. Later he addressed 18 leaders of local communities here, calling on them to encourage Jewish immigration, particularly of youth, to Israel.

Defence Chiefs

In the afternoon Mr. Ben-Gurion met with Defence Minister Pierre Messmer. The 70-minute conversation was later described as "very cordial and successful." The Israel Deputy Defence Minister, Mr. Shimon Peres, was present at the meeting.

The Prime Minister scarcely had time to return to his hotel to read some urgent cables before he had to leave for a garden party given by Ambassador Walter Eytan in the exclusive Cercle Bois de Boulogne club. Three thousand guests came to the reception, held in beautiful weather.

Mr. Ben-Gurion today is scheduled to visit the UNESCO headquarters and Paris City Hall before lunching with members of the France-Israel Association. In the evening he will attend a reception to be given at the Hotel Continental by the French Zionist Federation.

Details of Mr. Ben-Gurion's official talks have not been disclosed, but his entourage seems extremely satisfied, while Mr. Ben-Gurion himself is reported to be very impressed by the interest and understanding shown by his French interlocutors.

At the President's luncheon on Tuesday, Gen. de Gaulle expressed admiration for the Premier "in whom we have confidence and sympathy." He added, "We know who you are and how you dedicated your life to your nation."

During their private talk in the Elysée Palace, Gen. de Gaulle expressed surprise at the phenomenon of Jews turning into farmers in Israel. Mr. Ben-Gurion answered in French, "Retour à la patrie, la terre, et au travail, were our three ideals."

Power of the Bible

Then the President inquired concerning the ingathering of the exiles, expressing his astonishment at the integration of groups into one nation. The Premier explained that the Bible gave the nation the power to return to the homeland and reunite.

When Gen. de Gaulle asked about the prospects for immigration, Mr. Ben-Gurion expressed the hope there would be immigration from Russia, and from North Africa.

In the Elysée garden after Tuesday's lunch, the two leaders conversed with Premier Debre, Foreign Minister Couve de Murville, ex-Premier Mollet and Mr. Shimon Peres, the Israel Deputy Defence Minister. In reply to Gen. de Gaulle's query, M. Mollet related his impressions of his visits to Israel.

In this conversation, Mr. Ben-Gurion asked Gen. de Gaulle to visit Israel. The President said that unfortunately this was impossible just now, but he did not refuse.

Mr. Ben-Gurion presented to the President the latter's memoirs in Hebrew, beautifully bound and dedicated to "He who personifies the genius and destiny of France." Mrs. Ben-Gurion gave Mme. de Gaulle a silver plate. The Premier's gift to Premier Debre was an antique glass vase, while he gave M. Couve de Murville a silver menora.

Fulbright Says 'Quiet Chats' Might Settle Refugee Dispute

WASHINGTON (Reuter).—Senator William Fulbright, Chairman of the Senate Foreign Relations Committee, yesterday suggested that Israel and the Arab countries could begin "quiet off-the-record conversations" to try to solve the Arab refugee problem or, failing that, accept impartial mediation.

In a speech prepared for delivery to the Senate on his recent trip to the Middle East, during which he met Nasser and Mr. Ben-Gurion, Senator Fulbright declared: "The time has come for real political sagacity and leadership to be evinced by both Arabs and Jews."

He suggested that Israel might agree to repatriation or compensation of Arab refugees as the U.N. has recommended "with the understanding that the numbers who might accept repatriation would be of manageable size over a period of years."

Senator Fulbright went on: "Perhaps the Arabs could indicate a willingness to help resettle those who might decide against repatriation, if reasonable compensation is agreed upon.

"If states within the area can make no progress on this problem, they might enlist the assistance of neutral, non-political elements in the world community, agreeing in advance to give most serious consideration to such settlement proposals as might be submitted.

"Might it not be possible, for example, to seek the aid of competent social scientists,

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 6)

31,000 Missile Men On Strike in U.S.

LOS ANGELES (AP). — A massive strike spread across the U.S. early on Wednesday, paralyzing the builders and picketing the launching sites of key U.S. missiles. Over 31,000 workers are involved.

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Social & Personal

The Finance Minister and Acting Prime Minister, Mr. Levi Eshkol, on Wednesday paid a visit to the Hebrew Language Academy in Jerusalem.

•

The Acting Minister of Posts, Mr. Behor Shitrit, held a "get-acquainted" meeting with senior officials of the Ministry at the Central Post Office in Jerusalem on Wednesday.

•

Mrs. Chaim Weizmann left Israel yesterday by El Al for a visit to London and Paris.

•

The Ministry of Social Welfare on Wednesday gave a reception for Mr. Meir Bass, a visiting community social worker for Milwaukee, Wisconsin.

•

Professor Adam Grucka, of the faculty of Medicine of the University of Warsaw, and his assistant, Dr. S. Serafim, were entertained to lunch yesterday by the Director-General of the Ministry of Health, Dr. S. Syman; the Associate Dean of the Medical Faculty of the Hebrew University, Dr. M. Prywes, and officials of the Ministry of Health.

•

Mr. and Mrs. Sidney Beckerman and Mr. and Mrs. Benjamin B. Crone, of Pittsburgh, were received yesterday by Dr. Moshe Avidor, Director-General of the Jewish Agency.

•

At the Annual General Meeting of the Israel Insurance Club, the following Committee was elected for 1960/61: Dr. R. Alexander, M. Ben-Artzi, Z. Brin, S. Bar-Cohen, Dr. J. Gringard, M. Israeli, I. Calamaro, G. Liebling, Dr. J. Schonwald and J. Shklovsky.

Btesh Accepts Geneva Job with W.H.O.

Jerusalem Post Reporter

Dr. Shimon Btesh, Head of the Ministry of Health's Epidemiological Department, has been appointed by the World Health Organization as Director of its Department on the Organization of Medical Care. His headquarters will be in Geneva.

Dr. Btesh was formerly the Ministry's Director-General. The WHO invitation was extended to him personally.

The appointment is for two years, beginning August, after which Dr. Btesh will return to the Ministry.

Dr. Michael Davis will resume his former office of Acting Director of the Epidemiological Department.

Under-Sea Search Begins at Caesarea

HAIFA. — The American exploration vessel Sea Diver, which arrived here on Sunday, arrived in Caesarea yesterday afternoon to start looking for submarine treasure. Her 12-man team, headed by Mr. Edwin A. Link, hopes to find sunken relics of the ancient port.

The team will first survey the port area and mark the sites they intend to explore with buoys. This work, described as "very tedious," will take about a week.

Actual exploration will last about three months.

On Tuesday, Mr. Link's 19-year-old son, Clayton, arrived by air from the U.S. to join the team.

Price of Newsprint Highest in Israel

LYDDA AIRPORT. — The price of Israel-manufactured newsprint and of newsprint imported to Israel, including duty, is the highest in the world.

This was reported yesterday by Mr. Pinhas Leibowitz, General Secretary of the Israel Association of Daily Newspapers, on his return from the International Conference of Newspaper Publishers in the U.S. The conference dealt, among other things, with world newsprint prices and duties. (Itim)

ISRAEL NATIONAL
OPERA
Allenby Rd., Tel Aviv
Air-conditioned
First Performances of
AIDA
Opera by Verdi
Hebrew: A. Asherman
With the international
Soprano
Leonora Lafayette
(Aida)
and the dramatic tenor
Leonard Del Ferro
(Radames)
Produced by
Edis de Philippe
Conductor
Ernest Paldi
Sat., June 18; Tues., June 21;
Sat., June 25; Tues., June 28

La Perichole
A sparkling operetta
by Jacques Offenbach
In Tel Aviv
Mon., June 20; Wed., June 22
In Jerusalem
Sunday, June 26
(Tickets at Cahana's)
In Haifa:
Thursday, July 7
(Tickets at Nova)

All perfs. start at 8.30.
Tickets at the box office,
10.30-1, 4.30-8. Tel. 57780
Tickets at Pen. Ramat Gan

Assaf Defends High Schools

POST Knesset Reporter

Secondary school standards must not be lowered, Deputy Education Minister Ami Assaf said yesterday, winding up the Knesset debate on the Ministry's budget.

Admitting that a large number of secondary school pupils require private lessons, he said it would be a mistake to conclude from this that the course of study should be made easier. Even now, the country's higher institutions of learning complained that secondary school graduates were not always adequately prepared.

But not every child need go to an academic high school, Mr. Assaf said. What was needed was a variety of high school programmes, differing in curriculum and in pace and length of study. One step in this direction was the opening of two-year high schools for pupils who cannot or do not wish to study in the four-year schools. But people should realize that not every job must be filled by the holder of a matriculation certificate.

Aranne's Statement

The former Minister of Education, Mr. Zalman Aranne, who was the last speaker in the debate, announced that he would not resume that post. He agreed with Mr. Assaf on the dangers to education from the tactics of the Teachers Union. He said the Guri Committee Report — even considering the minority opinion — made it clear that teachers are not being badly treated.

Mr. Assaf said the Ministry would not be able to enter into negotiations with the teachers until the Government had decided on its position with regard to the Guri Committee's recommendations.

The Deputy Minister announced that the Ministry plans to do more for youth movements, particularly in post-elementary schools. He was not referring to money. But the Youth Department in the Ministry planned to help the youth movements by organizing activities for them.

Advisory Council

It was also planning to set up an advisory council of youth movements which would be headed by a member of the public. The Council would be able to express an opinion on what the Ministry should do, and to help coordinate the work of the post-elementary schools and the youth movements.

Mr. Assaf said there has been a slow but steady increase in the proportion of children of Oriental origin in post-elementary schools. In all secondary schools the percentage has risen from 19.8 in 1957 to 26.5 in 1960, and in day academic high schools from 17.5 to 22.4.

His failure to dwell on the Jewish Consciousness programme in his opening speech, he said, did not mean that the programme had been abandoned. It was an organic part of the Ministry's work.

Speaking in the debate, Mr. Yona Kesse (Mapai) said that in all professional disputes there existed a supreme authority with the power to decree acceptance of its decisions. If the teachers' rebellion continued, it could lead to the destruction of education, he warned.

ON THE AIR

FIRST PROGRAMME
382, 256.4, 249 & 230 M.

News: Hebrew: 6.05, 7.00 and 7.55 a.m., 1.30, 5.00, 7.00, 9.00 and 11.00 p.m.

English: 2.00 p.m. **French**: 2.15 p.m.

6.00 a.m. Religious Service (R). 6.10 Musical Clock (R). 6.55 Programme Announcements. 7.17 Morning Melodies. 8.00 Close Down.

11.00 a.m. Morning Concert Weber: Overture "Euryanthe"; Paganini: Violin Concerto No. 1 in D (Soloist: Leonid Kogan) Dittersdorf: Symphony in C. 12.05 Women's Programme. 12.25 Amelita Galli-Curci (Soprano): Proch: Air with Variations; Verdi: Excerpts from "La Traviata"; Irish Folk Song; Gounod: Excerpt from "Romeo and Julia"; Bizet: Excerpt from "The Pearl Fishers." 1.00 Lunchtime Music. 1.45 Where to Go? 2.30 Close Down.

4.30 Special Foreign Language programme. 5.05 Programme Announcements on Commercial wavelength. 5.06 Popular Symphony Concert: Suppe: Overture "Morning, Noon and Evening in Vienna"; Puccini: Excerpts from "Madame Butterfly"; Borodin: "In the Steppes of Central Asia"; Albeniz: Sevilla. 5.45 Children's Corner. 6.00 Youth Corner. 6.30 Mishna Lesson. 6.45 Interlude. 6.50 Sports. 7.30 The Week at the Knesset. 7.50 Talk by Dr. A. Mor. 8.00 "The Gipsy" — musical show by J. Stein with the participation of E. Mirman, ed. by I. Dallof. 8.50 Bible Reading: Thilim, Chaps. 93 & 94. 9.15 Newsreel. 9.30 The Story of a Leader — De Gaulle — ed. by G. Ben-Herzl. 10.00 Piano Recital by Nahum Shoffman Bartok: "Out of Doors," Suite (1926). 10.30 "The Treasury of Jazz." 11.10 Close Down.

SECOND PROGRAMME
460, 297.7, 422 & 35.3 M.

Commercial Programmes: 4.30 Mifal Hapayis Drawings. 5.00 News. 5.05 Opening Announcements. 5.06 Melodies. 5.35 Oriental Songs. 6.00 Weather Forecast. 6.01 Jazz. 6.15 Hebrew Songs. 6.30 The Adventures of Ellery Queen — Sketch. 6.45 "Star of the Evening." 7.00 Close Down.

IMMIGRANTS' HOUR: 7.00 French. 7.20 Yiddish. 8.00 Mograbit. 8.15 News in Easy Hebrew. 8.30 Ladino. 9.00 News in English. 9.15 Polish. 9.30 Rumanian. 9.45 Hungarian. A Literary Dialogue. 10.25 "La Maitrise" de la RTF. conducted by Jacques Besson. 11.00 News. 11.10 Close Down.

ARABIC PROGRAMME
497 & 41.7 M.

Arabic Programme (including News): 6.30-7.15 a.m. 1.15-2.15. 5.30-11.15 p.m.

KOL YISRAEL LAGOLA (32.3 M.): **Programme to the U.K.**: 10.15 News. 10.25 "Editorial Opinion." 10.35 Easy Hebrew Conversation.

Programme to South Africa: 6.45 News. 6.55 Editorial Opinion. 7.05 Afrikaans Programme.

ARMY PROGRAMME (216, 225 and 235 M.): 6.00 Opening. 6.03 Request Programme. 6.40 Songs. 7.00 News. 7.10 Worth Listening To. 7.30 Bow & Arrow. 8.00 Musical Miniatures. 8.30 "Army Diary." 8.45 Nations' Songs. 9.00 News. 9.15 Merry Rhythm. 9.30 Excerpts from Operas. 10.00 Dance Music. 10.30 Close Down.

B.B.C. HEBREW BROADCASTS (25.25, 19.66, 16.86 & 13.93 M.): 7.15-7.45 p.m. News. News Comment. Actualities.

MUSIC U.S.A. VOICE OF AMERICA—English Programme: 5.00 and 6.00 a.m. News. U.N. in Action on 25 and 31 M. 7.00 News, Opinion Today on 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News. News Analysis: Report to Europe on 31, 41, 49 M. and 238 K. 9.00 and 10.00 News, Opinion Today on 13, 19 and 31 M. 3.00 p.m. News, Report to South Asia on 11, 13 and 16 M. 4.00 News. News Analysis. New Horizons in Science on 11, 13, 19, 25 and 31 M. 5.00 News, News Analysis, Report to Middle East on 19, 25 & 31 M. 6.00 News. New Horizons in Science on 11, 19, 25, 31 and 41 M. 7.00 News, Report to Middle East on 13, 25 and 31 M. 7.30 Listeners' Log on 13, 25 and 31 M. 8.00 News, Report to Africa on 25 M. 8.30 Forum on 25 M. 9.00 and 10.00 News in Special English. Music USA on 25 M. 11.00 News, News Analysis, Press Opinion USA on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 11.30 Forum on 25, 31, 41 M. and 238 K. 12.00 News. News Analysis. Press Opinion USA on 25, 31, 41 M. & 238 K.

CYPRUS BROADCASTING CORPORATION. — English Programme (434 & 495 M.): News: 7.30 a.m., 2.00, 7.00, 11.00 p.m.

7.45 a.m. The Coca Cola Programme. 8.00 Melodies & Memories. 8.30 Popular Light Orchestra. 9.00 Miniature Concert. 9.30 Emergency. 9.45 Piano Playtime. 10.00 Felix King. 10.30 B.B.C. Bandstand. 11.00 The Final Year. 11.15 Light Music. 11.30 Teller of Tales. 12.00 Midday Melodies. 2.15 p.m. "The Name is Shane." 2.30 "Yours Sincerely." 6.45 The Lanitis Programme. 7.45 Strange Stories of the Sea. 8.15 Vera Lengyel (Piano). 10.00 Vanished Without Trace. 10.15 Stars of Song. 10.30 Danger Point.

Bright Employment Future for J'lem

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The employment forecast in Jerusalem for the coming year is "optimistic."

This was stated in Jerusalem on Tuesday by Mr. Moshe Sheief (Shelfer), Director of the Jerusalem Employment Service, at a press conference at which he reviewed the work of his Department during the past year. He stressed that the forecast was based on tentative figures.

Mr. Sheief noted that at the present and proposed rate of building, the number of persons employed in this trade would rise from 3,500 to 4,700; in industry, an expected 800 persons would be added to the 10,000 already employed in plants and workshops; in agriculture, 240 would join the labour force of 450.

Work for All

"Any man who has a skill and who wants work can easily find it," he said. However, his Department had to deal with about 500 persons who "did not want to work, or would not accept the work offered."

Jerusalem faced paradoxical phenomena in the field of employment. For example, there was work for 30-40 women in the spinning mills, but it was difficult to find women to take these jobs. One of the factors, and the main one, was that the women would have to accept night as well as day shifts. This meant that they would have to sleep during the day. Since many of them were also housewives with small children at home, and lived in one- and two-room flats, it was virtually impossible to rest during the day.

LAW REPORT

The Jerusalem Post
June 16, 1960

In the Supreme Court Sitting as Court of Criminal Appeals

Before the President (Justice Olshan), Justices Goitein and Landau.

Gavriel Shoshi, Appellant, v. the Attorney-General, Respondent (Cr. A. 204/59).

Manslaughter Sentence Reduced Because of Special Circumstances

The Supreme Court allowed an appeal against a judgment of the Jerusalem District Court delivered on December 20, 1959 (in Cr. C. 128/59).

On June 21, 1958, Gavriel Shoshi, his wife and brother, attacked a member of the Seina family, with whom they were on bad terms, with a spade and crowbar. A large number of members of the Seina family, armed with sticks and stones, later gathered outside Shoshi's house and demanded that he come out. He locked himself in the house together with the other members of his family. The crowd succeeded in breaking down part of the front door, but a member of the Seina family, Michael Kirkuk, came to Shoshi's assistance and planted himself in front of the door, refusing access to the crowd. He bent down and shouted through the hole in the door to Shoshi that he would protect him and not allow the crowd to touch him. Shoshi stuck the barrel of a rifle out of the hole in the door and when Kirkuk bent down again to speak to him shot and killed him. Kirkuk's wife rushed to her husband and fell upon his lifeless body, whereupon Shoshi shot her twice, maiming her for life. He then opened a shutter, shot twice into the crowd, and hit Ya'acov Seina, who later died of his wounds. Shoshi opened another shutter facing in the opposite direction, fired once or twice and wounded Yitzhak Eliahu, who had also been helping to keep the incensed crowd at bay.

Shoshi was indicted in the Jerusalem District Court on four charges: two of premeditated murder two of attempted murder. On the day of the trial the State Attorney changed the indictment to one containing only a charge of murdering Ya'acov Seina. Mr. Caspi, who appeared for Shoshi, announced that his client would be prepared to confess to the manslaughter of Seina. The State Attorney agreed to this and Shoshi was found guilty of manslaughter. All the details of the eventful June 21 were, however, submitted to the court, by consent of Mr. Caspi, before sentence was handed down. The court, by majority decision, sentenced Shoshi to ten years' imprisonment, the third judge holding that in the circumstances of the case only seven years' imprisonment should be imposed on him.

Shoshi appealed against the sentence to the Supreme Court. Mr. Tomkewitz appeared for the appellant and Mr. Gillon, the State Attorney, and Mr. Kamar, Deputy State Attorney, appeared for the respondent.

Judgment

Justice Landau, who delivered the main judgment of the Supreme Court, pointed out that Mr. Gillon had explained that the case had taken the turn it had in the District Court because of the agreement he had reached with the accused's (the appellant's) counsel. He quite appreciated, he said, the State Attorney's desire to save public time and money by abstaining from conducting a complicated case which would have required the examination of a multiplicity of witnesses. But, to his regret, the compromise reached had led to a lack of clarity. For while Mr. Gillon now argued that the court had been entitled to take note of all the facts of the case before delivering sentence, Mr. Tomkewitz, the appellant's present counsel, objected to their having done so. It would appear to him, continued Justice Landau, that at least in the case of such serious offences as manslaughter and grievous bodily harm it is most undesirable for the prosecution to bring to the notice of the court, at the stage when punishment is due to be meted out, facts which could have served to constitute a separate charge or charges. Regular procedure demands, he continued, that such facts be brought before the court as the subject of an indictment, in the usual manner, and not that they be insinuated into the proceedings in the form of "aggravating circumstances"; and the proof of this is in the present dispute between opposing counsel which stems from an attempt both to waive the remaining charges against the appellant and at the same time to introduce their content for the purpose of getting him a stiffer sentence.

The State Attorney, continued Justice Landau, in his desire not to complicate a case of premeditated murder with additional facts concerning a second murder and two attempts at murder had, so it would seem, been guided by the English practice of not joining a murder or manslaughter charge to other charges in the same indictment. In England, however, he held, the practice is to prefer a separate indictment in respect of each charge and not simply to drop all remaining charges (see R. V. Davis, 26 Cr. App. R. 95). Here, however, there is a specific provision of the law (Rule 3 of the Schedule to the Criminal Procedure (Trial by Information) Ordinance) which allows of the joining in one information of different charges which are founded on the same facts or are a part of a series of offences of the same or a similar character. He very much doubted, therefore, said Justice Landau, whether it is permissible to emulate the English practice.

In short, he concluded, he thought that the appellant was entitled to benefit from the lack of clarity created by the arrangement in the District Court and that he should be punished for killing Ya'acov Seina only. If the court had been entitled to take account of the other case of manslaughter and of the two cases of grievous bodily harm, he would not have hesitated, continued Justice Landau, to find that the sentence of 10 years was not in the least exaggerated. But as only the one offence should be taken into consideration, the sentence should be reduced to seven years in the light of the appellant's fear for his own life and the lives of his family when he committed the offence — which fear had apparently led to his losing his head completely.

The President

In his opinion, said the President, a court not only may, but must, take consideration of all the facts of a case — even though some of them might constitute a separate offence with which the accused has not been charged — before delivering sentence, and particularly so when they are not denied by the accused.

In the present case, therefore, the District Court had been entitled to take note of all the facts and particularly of the fact that the appellant himself had been responsible, by assaulting a member of the Seina family, for plunging himself and his family into a perilous situation which had led to his house being surrounded by a crowd which threatened to lynch them: and but for which fact his sentence might have been considerably lighter.

However, in the light of the special circumstance in which the offence had been committed, he agreed that the sentence should be reduced to seven years.

Justice Goitein also agreed that the appellant's sentence should be reduced to seven years.

Appeal allowed.

Judgment given on May 24, 1960.

Cinemas

JERUSALEM

ARNON: Carry On, Sergeant
EDEN: Dr. Jekyll and Mr. Hyde
EDISON: House of Secrets
JERUSALEM: The Stars are Shining.
OR-GIL: The Gun-Fight at Dodge City
ORION: La Nuit Des Traques
ORNA: Jealousy and Revenge
RON: Onionhead
SEMADAR: Compulsion
STUDIO: Love in the Afternoon
TEL OR: 125 Rue Montmartre
ZION HALL: Ce Corps Tant Desire

TEL AVIV

ALLENBY: Les Hommes en Blanc
ARMON DAVID: Danger Within
CHEN: Houseboat
EDEN: Ata Habibi
ESTHER: Libel
GAT: The Stars of Dawn
HOD: Normandie Niemen
MAXIM: Carry On, Nurse
MIGDALOR: La Vache Et Le Prisonnier
MOGRABI: Escapade
OPHIR: The Buccaneer
ORION: Look Back in Anger
PEER: A Question of Adultery
RAMAT GAN: Pillow Talk
SHDEROTH: The Blue Angel
TAMAR: The Silent Enemy
TCHELET: God's Little Acre
TEL AVIV: The Third Voice
YARON: The Matchmaker
ZAFON: Tiger Bay
ZAMIR: Black Orpheus

HAIFA

AMPHITHEATRE: Seven Thieves
ARMON: I Want To Live
ATZMON: Count Your Blessings
EN DOR: Breakthrough.
GAL OR: Bop Girl Goes Calypso
MAY: Suddenly, Last Summer
MIRON: Sissi — Schicksalsjahre einer Kaiserin
MORIAH: Too Much, Too Soon
ORAH: Le Clochard
ORION: Guns of the Timberland
ORLY: European Nights
PEER: Who Was That Lady?
TAMAR: The Young Philadelphians

Where to go

JERUSALEM

• **Film Shows**:—
Israel films — daily showings, Keren Hayesod Hall, 12 noon-1 p.m.

• **Tours**:—
Spend a morning with Hadassah on a conducted tour starting 9 a.m. Book for this tour by phoning 4061, Hadassah Club, Straus Health Centre.
Hebrew University: Conducted tour in English, at 11 a.m. daily, Downstairs Lobby, Wise Auditorium, Hebrew University Campus.
Yad Vashem — Martyrs and Heroes Memorial Authority, Har Hazikaron. Conducted tours (English) of the buildings and exhibitions, daily 11 a.m.

• **Exhibitions**:—
Safrai Art Gallery, 37 Jaffa Rd. Tel. 63737. Paintings by leading Israel artists. Purchases mailed upon request.
Oils and prints by Mordecai Moreh, Rina Gallery, 13 Rehov Shlomzion Hamalka. Tel. 3523. 9-1, 4-7.
"Israel Today," permanent Exhibition, Binyanei Ha'ooma. 10-1, 4-6.
Archaeological Museum, Department of Antiquities, 25 Rehov Shlomo Hamelech. Permanent Exhibition of Antiquities from the Neolithic to the Byzantine Periods. Temporary Exhibition: Recent Excavations at Tel Mor, Beit Shean and Tel Eli. 9-1, 3-5.

• **Bezalel National Museum**:—
Permanent exhibition of Jewish Ceremonial Art, Archaeological Objects, Primitive Art. Original prints from Dürer to Rembrandt and Jerusalem water colours by James McBey (both from Rosenbloom collection). Drawings by Marthe Guillain (Belgium). Contemporary English lithography. 9-1, 3.30-6.
Bezalel Art Library: Fruit in modern painting.

• **Zoo**:—
Jerusalem Biblical Zoo. 8-7.

TEL AVIV

• **Theatre**:—
Habimah: "Mademoiselle," 8.30.
Cameri: "Twelfth Night". 8.30.

• **Z.O.A. House**:—
Memorial Meeting for Maurice Schwarz, 6 p.m. Documentary films, 7 p.m.

• **Dine and Dance**:—
Delphin Bar, 16 Sholem Aleichem. Exquisite cuisine. Dancing nightly. Recommended to Tourists. Tel. 23973.
Galei Gondola Restaurant, for gourmets. 87 Rehov Pinsker. 10 a.m.-1 a.m. Air-conditioned. Tel 23700.

• **Tourist Service**:—
Visit Hadassah Club, 80 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 23229.
Wizo Club, 91 Rehov Hayarkon, Tel. 26828. 8 a.m.-2 p.m.

• **Zoological Gardens**:—
Open 8 a.m.-6 p.m. daily.

• **Exhibitions**:—
Israel Packaging Exhibition. Opening today 5.30 by Minister of Commerce and Industry. Opening to general public 7 p.m.
Ancient Glass Exhibition. Museum Ha'aretz, near Ramat Aviv, 10-5.

• **Tel Aviv Museum**:—
Dizengoff House: 23 Contemporary Argentine Artists. 10-1, 4-7.
b) Rubinstein Pavilion: Streichman — paintings. Museum collection of Israel artists. 10-1, 4-7.
Exhibition of water colours by Mordechai Avniel. Helena Rubinstein Pavilion. 10-1, 4-7.

HAIFA

• **Tourist Centre**:—
Hadassah Club, Youth Aliya Offices, 22 Hehalutz. Tel. 4876, 67965.

• **Exhibition**:—
Paintings and drawings by Dov Medzini and Pauline Krewer. Artists House, 24 UNO Ave., 10-1, 4-7.

AFULA

• **South American Folklore Ensemble**:—
Los Incas, 8.30.

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Safed Music Festival
JACOB GROOB
Conductor and Soloist
String Orchestra
PROGRAMME:
Geminiani, Elgar, Purcell, Vivaldi, Mozart.
Beit Busel Amphitheatre,
Sat., June 18, 1960
at 8.30 p.m.

LYDDA FLIGHTS

All Times Local Time
THURSDAY

ARRIVALS: El Al 102 from Johannesburg 0400. BOAC 108 from Teheran 1230. TWA 800 from Chicago, New York, Paris, Rome and Athens 1525. El Al 306 from New York, Paris and Rome 1840. BEA 136 from London, Rome and Athens 2030. Air France 137 from Teheran 2150. KLM 530 from Amsterdam and Rome 2215. Cyprus Air 23 from London, Rome, Istanbul, Ankara and Nicosia 2225. El Al 436 from London and Zurich 0155 (Friday).

DEPARTURES: Sabena 558 to Athens, Vienna and Brussels — 0520. Swissair 331 to Athens, Geneva and Zurich 0700. Alitalia 451 to Rome — 0800. El Al 435 to Zurich and London 0830. Olympic 938 to Athens 0930. BOAC 107 to Geneva and London 1405. El Al 207 to Athens, Paris and New York 1530. Cyprus Air 6 to Nicosia, Athens, Munich and London 2210. Air France 127 to Rome and Paris 2350.

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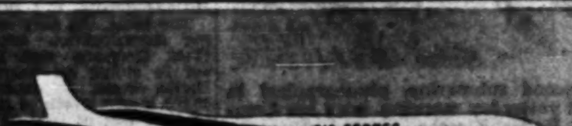
COMMENCING SATURDAY, JUNE 18
PARIS CINEMA AIR-CONDITIONED
PROUDLY PRESENTS THE EPIC
CINEMA MASTERPIECE
Tales of Hoffmann
with Music by Jacques Offenbach
PRIMA BALLERINA —
MOIRA SHEARER
ORCHESTRA—the London Philharmonic
CONDUCTOR — Sir Thomas Beecham
(due to conduct next season at the Mann Auditorium)
Daily at 4, 7.30 and 9.30.

The Premier and the Cabinet Ministers
of the Duchy of Grand Fenwick
Have the pleasure to invite you to the
Premiere performance of the remarkable motion
picture that depicts the struggle of the Duchy
"The Mouse That Roared"
Starring
Jean Seberg Peter Sellers David Kossoff
at Allenby Cinema, Tel-Aviv
STARTING SATURDAY, JUNE 18, 1960
a 'Columbia' Picture

PELLED ADV.



From JUNE 20
New Jet Services
PARIS - POINTE A PITRE - CARACAS - BOGOTA - LIMA
BOEING JET
INTERCONTINENTAL
Two Flights A Week
1) Monday : Paris—Caracas
2) Thursday: Paris—Caracas—Bogota—Lima
TWO CLASSES: FIRST CLASS and TOURIST CLASS
AIR FRANCE
CARAVELLE AND BOEING, PERFECTION IN "JET" TRAVEL ON THE WORLD'S LARGEST AIRLINE

The Trials of Oscar Wilde
caused a furore and a scandal that shook Victorian England... It took a life-time to find the courage to make this film.
The Trials of Oscar Wilde
PETER FINCH YVONNE MITCHELL JAMES MASON
Commencing Saturday, June 18, 1960
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Special Gala Performance
Tonight at 7.
Limited number of tickets for this performance at ticket agencies and the box office.
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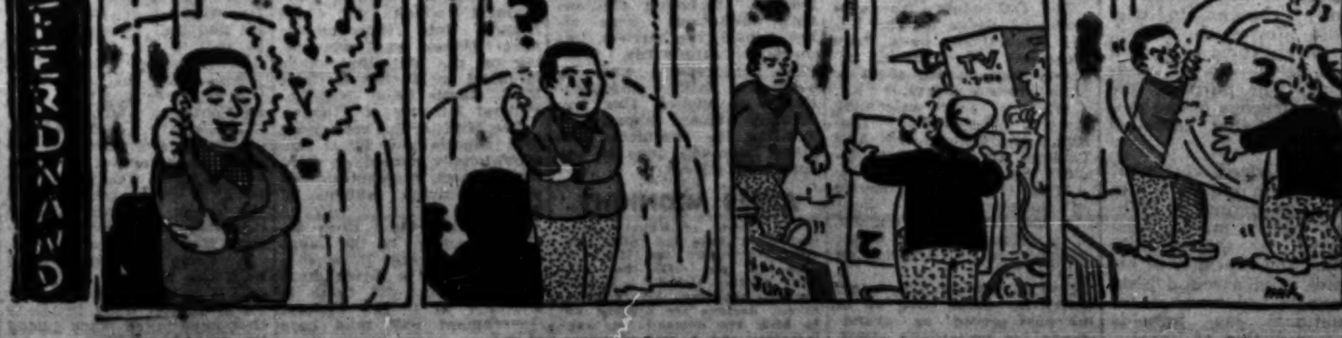

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Today's Postbag

The Weather

	*A	B	C
Mt. Cana'an	55	14—25	13—25
Tiberias	44	[illegible]—31	[illegible]—32
Haifa Port	62	[illegible]—26	20—26
Natanya	67	20—28	20—28
T.A. Kirya	60	20—27	20—28
T.A. Port	71	21—25	21—26
Lydda Airp.	58	17—28	18—29
Jerusalem	51	16—23	15—24
Beersheba	41	17—29	16—30
Eilat	31	23—36	22—37

*) Humidity at 8 p.m. B) Temperature range yesterday evening. C) Temperature forecast.

ARRIVALS

Mayor Abba Khoushy, of Haifa, from Oslo, where he attended a meeting of the executive of the International Union of Local Authorities. (by El Al).

Mrs. G. Fessenden, home economics expert, U.S. Department of Agriculture, for a four-day visit.

Mrs. Ray Levitt and Mrs. Ester Pevsner, members of the National Board of Pioneer Women of America, for a 2-week stay.

Mr. and Mrs. Harold Forgotson of New Orleans; Mr. and Mrs. Morris E. Feiwell, of Chicago; Mr. Louis Seltzer, editor of the "Cleveland Press," and Mrs. Seltzer; Mr. and Mrs. Louis Winsten; Mr. and Mrs. Shepard S. Silberblatt; and Mr. and Mrs. Samuel Lemberg, of New York City—all under the auspices of the United Jewish Appeal.

DEPARTURES

Dr. Israel Goldstein, after attending the plenary meeting of the Jewish Agency Executive, (by T.W.A.).

Mrs. Beba Idelson, M.K., General Secretary, Moetzet Hapoalot, for Basle as delegate of the Council of Women's Organizations in Israel, to attend the Tri-Annual Convention of the International Council of Jewish Women.

CURRENCY IN circulation rose by IL.896,396 during the week ending Tuesday to stand at IL.314,647,752, the Bank of Israel reported on Wednesday. Gold reserves declined by IL.12 to stand at IL.3,430,934; foreign currency reserves rose by IL.1,068,408 to stand at IL.196,125,818; and Treasury bills and Government promissory notes declined by IL.172,000, to stand at IL.67,828,000.

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THE FORTNIGHTLY convoy went up to Mt. Scopus on Wednesday with supplies and replacements for half the guards and half the Hadassah and Hebrew University staff. Fifteen Hadassah-Hebrew University staff members who went up with the convoy returned the same day.

• • •

THE CHANCELLOR of Austria, Dr. Julius Raab; President Leopold Figl, Archbishop Franz Konig, and Chief Rabbi Akiva Eisenberg are among the leaders of a public committee recently organized to raise funds to plant an Austria Forest in the Jerusalem Corridor.

Special Popular Loan Lottery

TEL AVIV. — Winner of the IL.20,000 grand prize in the sixth drawing of the Special Popular Loan (1954) was number 162013. Numbers 163122 and 178911 won IL.10,000 each.

Prizes of IL.7,500 went to nos. 27162, 98834, 132276 and 226829 while nos. 29039, 163113, 224436 and 231756 won IL.5,000.

Winners of IL.2,000 were nos. 178972, 163149, 162068, 162019, 132234, 098969, 029054, 027166, 235826, 231776, 224439.

Prizes of IL.1,000 went to nos. 132279, 132244, 098866, 098800, 029097, 029029, 027190, 027130, 231787, 231729, 224432, 224400, 178991, 178955, 163160, 163022, 235816, 235815.

and IL.500 to nos. 014756, 014728, 014706, 014702, 098596, 098593, 098545, 098513, 060070, 060059, 060026, 060017, 039796, 039770, 039766, 039740, 094523, 094517, 094516, 094509, 069674, 069672, 069613, 069610, 120968, 120966, 120961, 120922, 096586, 096532, 096531, 096526, 158255, 158219, 158214, 158204, 121482, 121425, 121419, 121411, 174268, 174255, 174258, 174226, 161968, 161963, 161929, 161906, 220277, 220259, 220258, 220246, 189072, 189046, 189022, 189018, 249236, 249235, 249087, 249245.

Government Offices On Summer Schedule

The summer schedule went into effect at all government offices throughout the country yesterday and will remain in effect till Rosh Hashana Eve (September 21).

According to the summer schedule, whereby Government employees will work 40 hours a week instead of 45, the offices will be open to the public from 9 a.m. to noon daily, and from 2 to 3.30 p.m. on Mondays and Wednesdays.

The Staff of the American Embassy
mourn the death of their friend and colleague
Mela Szatenstein
and extend their deeply-felt sympathy to the bereaved family.

In deep grief I announce the passing of my dear sister
Mela Wanda Szatenstein
from Warsaw, Poland
veteran employee of the Embassies of the United States of America in Poland and Israel, in her 61st year.
The funeral leaves from the Hadassah Hospital in Rehov Balfour, Tel Aviv, for the Kiryat Shaul Cemetery at 2 p.m. today.
Her bereaved sister,
the family, and relatives.

Nation in Dock in Nazi's Trial

World's Apathy Recalled By Kubovy at Yad Vashem Parley

By SHALOM COHEN, Jerusalem Post Reporter

Any attempt to reduce the scope of the Eichmann trial is doomed to failure; the trial is destined to unfold the entire history of the extermination fo our people in Europe, Dr. Arieh Kubovy, Chairman of Yad Vashem declared at a capacity meeting of the institution's Council in Jerusalem, yesterday.

Adolf Eichmann will not stand alone, he said, for at his side will appear the entire German nation under the Nazi regime. There may even arise the question to what extent did we ourselves do our duty in saving our people.

Dr. Kubovy said that if anything had been learned from the terrible years of the Holocaust, it was that in matters of great moment one should not yield to formal obstacles. "Some of those present here will remember the desperate struggle of the World Jewish Congress from the beginning of the Second World War until June, 1942 to break through the wall of silence and legalistic casuistry that surrounded the Jewish tragedy."

"Racial Theories"

He recalled that in January, 1942, eight governments in exile and the Free French National Committee met in London in the St. James Conference to discuss Germany's war crimes. But in the declaration issued by the conference, branding the reign of terror instituted by Germany in the occupied countries, there was not a single reference to the crimes against the Jews. When the W.J.C. asked for a special statement on the "many and special crimes against the Jews," General Wladislaw Sikorski, chairman of the conference, replied that a specific reference to the suffering of the Jews "might be equivalent to an implicit recognition of racial theories."

Almost to the very end of the war, even the democratic countries evaded the issue of Jewish extermination because of formal reasons, or allegedly in our own interest, or because priority had to be given to the conduct of the war, Dr. Kubovy recalled.

Referring to Argentina, Dr. Kubovy, speaking as one who had represented Israel there for five years, said that he was confident the deep friendship which exists between the two nations will not be affected by the present crisis.

Dr. Kubovy noted that over the past five weeks Yad Vashem had transmitted to the Foreign Ministry here three lists containing 525 names of war criminals, who he believed were not covered by Germany's Statute of Limitations since they are charged with murder.

He disclosed that a few weeks ago the Ministries of Justice and Police had suggested that a joint body of the police and Yad Vashem be set up to deal with requests for information by the German tribunals, and asked that for this purpose Yad Vashem enlist on a full-time basis 20 of the investigators now working part-time. Yad Vashem, however, had been unable to secure the required IL.100,000, and no progress has been made in the negotiations with the two Ministries, he said.

Budget Debate

The Yad Vashem Council was especially convened to approve a IL.58,000 reduction in the institution's 1960-61 regular budget (making it some IL.600,000), and this subject occupied the rest of Dr. Kubovy's address, and that of Dr. Nahum Goldmann, President of the Jewish Material Claims Conference and member of Yad Vashem's Executive (the Claims Conference provides half of Yad Vashem's budget, while of the remainder the Government provide two-thirds, and the Jewish Agency, one third).

These speeches underline the long-standing debate on what were Yad Vashem's rightful functions. It was claimed that the special Knesset Yad Vashem Law imposed more tasks on the institution than was stipulated in the agreement between Yad Vashem and the Claims Conference.

Dr. Kubovy maintained that public opinion demanded that Yad Vashem's activities include every aspect of the Holocaust.

Dr. Goldmann, on the other hand, said that investigations into anti-Semitism, for example, were being conducted by many other Jewish organizations, and there was no need for Yad Vashem to "look for work." Nor was it necessary for Yad Vashem to grant financial aid to other institutions (this aid will be one of the victims of the cut in the budget).

Dr. Goldmann reminded the meeting of the difficulties he had in earmarking Claims Conference funds to Yad Vashem in the face of opposition within the Conference and the stipulation of the German authorities that the $122m. it was entrusting to the Conference was restitution for use outside of Israel.

The Claims Conference, he said, would not agree to Yad Vashem becoming a "general depository." If Yad Vashem wished to change its character as determined in the agreement with the Claims Conference, it was free to finance these extra activities from other sources. There was no chance whatsoever of the Claims Conference substantially increasing its allocation this year, he said, and advised Yad Vashem to concentrate on activities such as documentation.

'Impossible Situation'

However, Mr. Daniel Auster, who presented the amended regular budget proposals, told the press the Claims Conference had forbidden Yad Vashem to seek funds from other sources. He referred to the "impossible situation" in which a number of Yad Vashem's senior officials were appointed by the Claims Conference while, by law, the entire organization was answerable to the Minister of Education.

Mr. Auster, referring to the shortage of funds, said that "at the rate we are progressing with the Eichmann documents, it will take generations to finish."

The Claims Conference is to hold a "decisive meeting" on the question in Paris next week, which will also be attended by Yad Vashem leaders.

In reviewing Yad Vashem's building budget of IL.880,000, Mr. Mordechai Shattner declared that all the new buildings would be ready by next Remembrance Day (May 1961).

Archive on Film at Yad Vashem

Adolf Eichmann destroyed his vast archives before the collapse of the Nazi regime; but numerous documents found in the Nazi Foreign Ministry archives after the war relate to the S.S. Colonel's activities, since he transmitted his instructions through the Ministry and the latter's staff had a hand in the Nazi extermination policy.

This was stated by Dr. Yosef Kermish, Director of Yad Vashem's archives department, at yesterday's meeting of the institution's Council.

Dr. Kermish said that in 1956 Yad Vashem photographed on microfilm 100,000 documents captured from the Nazi Foreign Ministry, including the records of the Central Security Office of the Reich (R.S.H.A.) in which Eichmann worked.

Eichmann endeavoured to give his orders orally, Dr. Kermish continued, but also signed many documents, and kept records of every conversation he had with his superiors. Despite the destruction of his papers before the 1945 debacle, the papers preserved in the Foreign Ministry are "a sort of historical compensation," Dr. Kermish added.

Eichmann Thorough

One category of documents shows that Eichmann dealt not only with the "Final Solution" as a whole, but also pursued individual Jews, hunting down persons who had escaped mass deportation, and even bringing pressure to bear on the representatives of foreign countries friendly to Germany.

The Nazi extermination policy had an international character, and aimed at the complete and utter destruction of all European Jewry.

Enumerating the evidence forwarded by Yad Vashem on June 6 to Bureau 06, Dr. Kermish said it consisted of 68 personal documents, together with 39 other items: 14 from the archives of the Nazi Foreign Ministry; and 25 from other collections relating to the deportation of Jews and to Eichmann's relations with the Mufti, and the latter's activities directed against the immigration of Jews to Palestine.

Another batch of documents, signed by Eichmann or addressed to him, was handed over to Bureau 06 on June 14.

Dov Joseph Withdraws Threatened Resignation

Jerusalem post Reporter

The Jewish Agency's Treasurer, Dr. Dov Joseph, threatened to resign during the week-long Executive meeting just ended, because of differences with other Executive members. But the Agency's spokesman yesterday declared that Dr. Joseph had agreed to remain in office now that the differences had been settled.

The friction is understood to have arisen over the question of the Treasurer's authority. Dr. Joseph had demanded that he be consulted on every policy decision taken by the companies in which the Agency has a controlling or major interest, such as Rassco and Zim. Dr. Joseph also took exception to requests made at the meeting by Department Heads for mid-year increases in their budgets.

JERUSALEM CINEMA 'WAR' SEEN ENDING

Jerusalem Post Reporter

The month-old "war" between the cinema-owners and the Jerusalem Municipality is expected to end next week. When the city raised the tax on tickets last month, the owners countered by selling cheaper tickets, costing only 80 agorot, on which the tax is very low.

The cinema-owners and the Municipality are meeting today to try and work out a solution. A spokesman for the owners said that he could not assure movie goers that 80-agorot tickets would be on sale next week, but he thought they would still be available this Saturday night. The meeting is being held at the request of the cinema-owners.

Jailed 10 Years For Spying for Lebanon

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — Yussef Outour, 29, of Mazra'a, near Acre, was sentenced on Wednesday to 10 years' imprisonment on charges of spying for the Lebanon. The District Court found him guilty of conspiring to pass information to the enemy, collecting information, and being in illegal possession of firearms.

Outour was caught in January 1959, while waiting on the shore near Nahariya for a boat from Lebanon. He had intended passing information, including newspapers and a telephone directory, to the men aboard the vessel.

The Court, composed of Relieving President S. Kassan, and Judges E. Slonim and E. Caspi, imposed the heavy sentence in view of the serious nature of Outour's spying activities.

Avriel First Envoy to Congo

POST Diplomatic Correspondent

Mr. Ehud Avriel, the former Israel Ambassador in Ghana, has been named Ambassador-Designate to the Congo and is expected to open the Israel Embassy in Leopoldville as soon as official agreement is received from the Congo's first independent Government.

It is understood that Mr. Avriel's appointment was approved at Sunday's Cabinet session, and that he is to join the official Israel delegation to the Congo independence celebrations on June 30. The opening of an Embassy in Leopoldville is expected to follow soon afterwards.

Mr. Moshe Pearlman, the Prime Minister's former Adviser on Public Affairs, is to join the delegation and remain as temporary Counsellor to the Israel Embassy in Leopoldville.

Mr. Avriel returned only last month to Israel after completing his 2½-year tour of duty as first Israel Ambassador in Accra. His new appointment has taken political quarters in Jerusalem by surprise.

It is understood, however, that the Foreign Ministry has sought a suitable candidate for some time for the Leopoldville post, which is considered to be of particular importance to Israel's future relations with Africa.

In another appointment, Mr. Shmuel Divon, Adviser on Arab Affairs in the Prime Minister's Office, was named Director of the Foreign Ministry's Middle East Division. He thus returns to the foreign service after an absence of six years.

Mr. Uri Lubrani, hitherto Mr. Divon's Deputy at the Prime Minister's Office, is to be appointed Adviser on Arab Affairs.

Mr. Dov Ben-Dror, the former Economic Counsellor at the Israel Embassy in Paris, has been appointed Economic Minister to the Israel Embassy in Accra. He is to coordinate Israel's economic activities throughout West Africa.

Liberian Diplomat To Import Israel Goods

LYDDA AIRPORT. — Mr. Aaron George Reeves yesterday said he intends to leave his country's foreign service and set up an agency for the sale of Israel products in Liberia.

Before leaving for home on completion of his 1½-year tour of duty as Second Secretary and Chargé d'Affaires at the Liberian Embassy, Mr. Reeves said he had been in contact with Israel industrial and trade circles about marketing Israel metal products in Liberia. He said he would also explore the possibility of setting up a diamond cutting plant with the help of Israel investors and experts.

Mr. Reeves, who in April was involved in a misunderstanding with a Ramat Gan neighbour of the Embassy over parking space, said he was leaving Israel "with a good feeling towards the country and its inhabitants, without any complaints against anyone." (Itim)

F.A.: 'Don't Let Players Go Abroad'

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The Executive Committee of the Football Association on Wednesday called on all soccer clubs "not to release their players, and to prevent them from leaving to join clubs abroad." At the same time, it decided to ask all clubs in the National League to send in the names of players who have financial difficulties and are without regular jobs.

Teams affiliated to F.I.F.A., the international football association, may not sign up players who have not been released by another member club.

The meeting was called to discuss the offers made to Israel footballers to play for professional teams abroad — in particular the case of Rafi Levy, who plans to fly to South Africa next week to join a professional team there.

It is understood that the question of national soccer players who have no permanent jobs was discussed at a meeting between F.A. representatives and the Prime Minister two weeks ago. Mr. Ben-Gurion is believed to have promised Government assistance.

Won't Stop Rafi

Our Sports Correspondent writes:

Yesterday's F.A. meeting did nothing to prevent Rafi Levy — or any other national soccer star — from leaving Israel. It is difficult to see what action the F.A. envisages that clubs could take to prevent their players — all amateurs — from accepting attractive foreign offers.

On the other hand, it would not have been too difficult to have arranged for a loan out of F.A. funds to help Rafi Levy become a full-fledged member of the Dan bus cooperative, where he works as a salaried garage hand.

Brazilian XI Delayed, Game Postponed

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — The soccer match between Amerika F.C., of Brazil, and Petah Tikva Hapoel, scheduled for yesterday, was postponed because the visitors were held up in Turkey. They were now expected to arrive last night, instead of on Tuesday night.

Their first game will be at the Kiryat Haim stadium on Saturday, against Haifa Hapoel. They will meet National Champions Petah Tikva Hapoel at the Bassa ground in Jaffa on Monday.

Enquiry into '59 Eilat Hiking Tragedy Blames School Heads

The management of the Ein Karem Agricultural Secondary School has been blamed on 16 counts for the accident in which three of its pupils were killed by a mine during an excursion to Eilat on October 20, 1959.

The Army was blamed on six counts, involving failure to set up adequate warning signs in the danger area, and lack of safety precautions.

The school management's culpability is pointed out in a report issued yesterday by the committee appointed by the then Minister of Agriculture, Mr. Kadish Luz, to investigate the tragedy.

The committee comprised Judge Y. Harish, of the Jerusalem Magistrate's Court, Chairman; Miss Rahel Zabari, M.K.; Sgan-Aluf Yohanan Shmuel, Adviser on Gadna Affairs at the Ministry of Defence; Mr. Yosef Dashevsky, Headmaster of the Meir Shfeya Agricultural School, and Mr. Yosef Aviram, Inspector of Physical Education at the Ministries of Education and Agriculture.

The three pupils, Mazal Levy, of the Nahlat Zion Quarter of Jerusalem; Mazal Kapiluto, of the Greek Colony, and Esther Avidan, of Rehov Bilu, were killed when they wandered off into a minefield in an area where part of the group of 47 pupils had gone on a hike.

Five Major Counts

The report blames the Ein Karem school's management on the following five major counts:

- the Headmaster, Mr. A. Tischler, for his lack of knowledge and experience in organizing excursions;
- failure to plan the route of the excursions; and to obtain advance information on any possible dangers along the route;
- insufficient and inadequately trained guides;
- non-compliance with the conditions of the excursion permit;

(During the committee hearings, it transpired that, whereas an excursion leader must have completed an Infantry Officer's course, Mr. Shaul Dor, the leader of this trip, had only completed a Non-Commissioned Officer's course; that, whereas a registered nurse must accompany an excursion, the school excursion was accompanied by Mr. Tischler's wife, Dina, who had only had first-aid training; that the Eilat police had not been informed of the excursion; and that no resident of Eilat had been consulted about the conditions in the hike area.)

- failure of Mr. Dor to accompany the hikers on the day of the tragedy—during the hearings, he testified that he had remained behind in Eilat to supervise some pupils who had preferred to go swimming — and failure of the guides and instructors who went along with the group, to supervise the pupils properly.

TA Police Crack Down On Dope Pedlars, Brothels

The current campaign against crime in Tel Aviv on Tuesday night garnered supplies of narcotics and led to the closure of five brothels.

A quantity of hashish, opium and other narcotics was confiscated from a private home in Jaffa by the Central Branch of the Tel Aviv Police. The owner of the house was held on suspicion of dealing in narcotics.

The police also arrested five suspected procurers and 11 suspected prostitutes in raids on five brothels in North Tel Aviv and Jaffa.

INDUSTRY FINANCE and COMMERCE

Hopes of New Gas Field at Kidod

Jerusalem Post Reporter

TEL AVIV. — There are indications that a new gas field has been discovered at Kidod, south of the Zohar gas field, the Naphtha Company spokesman said on Wednesday.

A structure containing gas and asphalt was discovered at a depth of 1,300 metres. Nothing definite can be said about its quality until further investigations have been completed, he said, and the company is going to drill on down to 1,800 metres.

However, everything indicates a new gas field.

Zohar-Oron Gas Link Being Negotiated

TEL AVIV. — Preliminary negotiations for a gas-pipe link from the Zohar field to Oron will be concluded within the next three weeks, Mr. Y. Syrkin, General Manager of the Naphtha Company, told *The Jerusalem Post* here.

The line will include provision for eventual extension to Beersheba, Mr. Syrkin added.

He proposes to make use of the old eight-inch oil line from Eilat, which passes within six kilometres of Oron. If this plan is approved, Beersheba may become the first city to be linked directly to the gas fields.

Mr. Syrkin believes it will also be possible to continue this line to Ashdod at a later stage.

Yesterday, Naphtha began drilling operations at Daya, some 20 kilometres southwest of Zohar, in an attempt to expand the field.

May Price Index Remains Steady

The consumer price index for May, excluding fruit and vegetables, remained at the April level of 101, the Central Bureau of Statistics announced yesterday. The base month of 100 is January 1959.

There was a 10 per cent drop in the price of eggs, which was offset by an increase in the cost of housing, key money and rent. There were no other noteworthy changes, the Bureau said.

Prices have been fairly stable in June, the crucial sixth month of the current cycle. On July 15, the Bureau will release figures on the Index fluctuations, including fresh produce, which will decide if there is to be a change in the cost-of-living allowance.

Fulbright

(Continued from Page One)

economists, retired diplomats and educators from countries having no political or economic interest in Israel and the Arab states?"

Referring to Israel and the U.A.R. as the two most powerful potential antagonists in the area, the Senator said:

'Both Nasser and B-G'

"President Nasser and Prime Minister Ben-Gurion are both able, dedicated men who command respect within their own nations.

"Probably each would object to my audacious or indelicate inclusion of their names in the same sentence. Nevertheless, I do so because I believe that each of these men has the ability to lead his own people, as well as those qualities which enable true statesmen, by reason, to overcome irrational emotion."

Senator Fulbright also traced the history of U.S. relations with Middle Eastern countries and came to the following conclusion:

"We have had tendencies in the past to confuse nationalism with Communism, neutralism with anti-Americanism, and to believe that the regimes with which we may currently have relations are better than anything different. These tendencies have led us into unnecessary troubles in the Middle East, and, unless we check them, they may serve us ill in the future."

Mekorot Foresees Serious Summer Water Shortage

Jerusalem Post Bureau

TEL AVIV. — Mekorot experts anticipate serious water shortages later this Summer, which may further restrict the agricultural irrigation programme, Mr. Y. Duvdevani, General Manager of Mekorot, told the press here on Wednesday.

National water consumption last month exceeded the limits regarded as safe, while the country's water resources continued to dwindle. Mr. Duvdevani believed that there would be no alternative to the continued over-exploitation of these sources.

Next month, some 60,000-65,000 cubic metres of water will be used in excess of the optimum maximum, and the "deficit" is expected to spiral to 15,000 cubic metres in August. "Unless the summer is cooler than average, settlers in the South may expect the worst," Mr. Duvdevani warned.

Yarkon Springs

The flow of the Yarkon springs had declined by 40 per cent to a monthly 6.5m. cubic metres. The Dan area consumes 2.5m. cubic metres a month, and settlements along the water line use an additional 3m. cubic metres, leaving 1m. cubic metres — an inadequate amount for the southern settlements, Mr. Duvdevani said.

He added that even above-average rainfall next winter would not remedy the water shortage immediately, since it would take some time before the accumulated underground reserves had an effect on the water table.

Mekorot had been allocated IL.60m. for the 1960/61 season. Of this sum, IL.50m. would go towards speeding up the Jordan water line, he said. It was hoped to link Lake Kinneret, as a reservoir, to the Rosh Ha'ayin pumping stations within three-and-a-half to four years.

The first stage of the project linking wells in the vicinity of Pardess Hanna to Rosh Ha'ayin is scheduled to be completed by 1962, adding some 40m. to 50m. cubic metres to the quantity now available to the southern settlements. This, however, would entail the speedy completion of the 64-kilometre second Yarkon-to-Negev line.

Mekorot has invested IL.300,000 in the Yuval Gad plant to speed up the production of large-diameter pipes, the main bottleneck in the pipe-laying programme.

Powered Railcars Unsatisfactory

Jerusalem Post Reporter

HAIFA. — The Railways are going to take up the future of their 11 self-propelled railcars at a meeting of the management next week. The cars have been found inefficient and uneconomical, and five of them are laid up at present.

This was announced last night by Mr. Menahem Savidor, the Railways' General Manager, who has just returned from Europe, where he studied the railcar situation. He was accompanied on his trip by Mr. M. Barnoy, an engineer.

Mr. Savidor stated that he would propose several alternative solutions. The most extreme of these was the dismantling of the cars' Maibach motors, and their use as ordinary passenger carriages, pulled by locomotives. Another possibility envisaged rebuilding of the motor and transmission system, which gave most of the trouble.

The railcars were ordered through German Reparations by the previous management in 1953. The order, opposed at the time by the former Traffic Manager, Mr. Y. Hardy, is now regarded as "an ill-considered attempt to exploit Reparation funds." They cost IL6.4m.

Mr. Savidor stated that the manufacture of this type of railcar, V-08, has now been discontinued in Germany. The system had been found unsatisfactory on several European lines, where breakdowns were also frequent in the motor and transmission systems. For the short Israel routes, the cars are even less suitable.

In October 1954, a commission appointed by the then Minister, Mr. Y. Saphir, recommended the cancellation of the order in Germany. However, this was impossible, as production had already started.

Tel Aviv Stock Market

JUNE 15, 1960

3½%	Tavel Dollar	94½
3½%	Savgs. (amudel)	90
6½%	Defence Loan	101½
4½%	"	103½
4½%	Housg. Loan A	B) 99½
4½%	" " C	101½
6 %	" " D	100
6 %	" " F	100½
6 %	" " G	99½
4½%	" " H	100½
6½%	Pal. Elect. 57/64	105½
5 %	Nat. Oil Co.	99½
6½%	Local Authrts.	101½
6 %	Jewish Agency	100½
6½%	Keren Hayesod	102½
6 %	59/68 III.	100½
6 %	Fertilizs. & Chem.	100½
6 %	Ind. Dev. Bank	97½
6½%	Gen. Mortg. Bank	101½
6 %	Bank Leumi Inv.	101½
6½%	Rassco	103
6 %	Igroth	100
6½%	Gus-Rassco	101
	C.o.L. LINKED BOND	
4½%	Defence Loan	100½
4½%	Housing Loan A	B) 96½
4½%	" " C	99½
6 %	" " D	98
6½%	Pal. Elect. 57/64	116
6½%	Pal. Elect. 58/65	114½
6½%	Local Authorts.	103½
6 %	" "	99½
6½%	Keren Hayesod	110
6 %	" 59/68 III	109½
6½%	Rassco	110½
	50/50 $/C.o.L. LINKED	
6½%	Igroth	105
6 %	Ind. Dev. Bank	96½
6 %	Bk. Leumi Invest.	96½
	Ordinary SHARES	
	Bank Leumi	407
	Gen. Mortg. Bk.	190
	Bk. Leumi Invest.	297½
	Ellern's Investment	257
	Africa Pal. Invest.	198
	Isr. Land Devlp.	b) 196
	Ata Textile	221
	Moller Textile	173
	Assis & Bejarano	177
	Pal. Potash	189
	Teva Pharmac.	294
	Pales. Cold Storg.	267
	Am. Isr. Pap. Mills	246½
	Delek	251
	Delek (11/12 Div.)	249
	Jordan	119½
	Rassco	163½

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Index Bonds: Quiet
Shares: Firm

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Notices to the Public
WARNING
In accordance with para. [illegible] of the National Insurance Law, 1953.
All insured persons [illegible] National Insurance contributions are herewith warned that all outstanding premiums on their National Insurance Scheme accounts must be paid in full by June [illegible], 1960.
On July 1, 1960, a [illegible] additional premium will be imposed on insured persons not complying with the above requirements by June [illegible], 1960 and will be referred to the General Tax Collector's Office for collection.
All payments should be made to the National Insurance Institute's account with the Postal Bank or at local National Insurance Institute offices.
Insured persons are hereby warned that failure to pay their premiums at the legally specified intervals may adversely affect their insurance benefits and those of their families.
Payment Notices for 1960/61 were sent out in May. Persons who have not yet received such a notice are requested to apply to the nearest National Insurance Institute office at their earliest convenience.
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Eichmann Case Awakens World-wide Feeling

The world Press reacted strongly to the news of Eichmann's capture and his forthcoming trial in Israel. The following selection of international editorial comment holds up the mirror to the global conscience which has been suddenly, forcibly, reminded of the cruellest episode in human history — the Nazis' attempt to impose their "final solution" of the Jewish question by genocide.

"Zycie Warszawy", Warsaw, May 23. — "There is a written order of Himmler in existence which confirms that the extermination of all the Jews was in the hands of Adolf Eichmann."

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Toronto Telegram, Toronto, May 25. — "What may be the trial of the century will soon take place in the State of Israel. The Nazis in their inhumanity left desolate places in millions of hearts. The story of Auschwitz and Bergen-Belsen has been told. It calls up horrors sane men cannot conceive. With the capture of Eichmann, who has been called the grey eminence behind the mass exterminations, the floodgates of sorrowful memories have been released.

In a sense, Israel itself is now on trial. It was born to give justice to millions who carried the brunt of the injustice and brutality of Hitlerism. It has done so. Israel has taken the despised and given them status; the stateless and given them nation-hood; the unwanted and given them human dignity. Now it is called upon to bring to justice the man who is a symbol of terror and tyranny. This is the crowning act of justice on behalf of the refugees. Israel will also mirror the quality of justice for which it stands in the eyes of the world.

Understandably in the hearts and minds of the refugees lurks vengeance. But the persecuted cannot imitate the persecutor. Those who suffered oppression must bear the agony of meting out scrupulous justice to their oppressors."

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"Trybuna Ludu", Warsaw, May 25. — "Fifteen years after the downfall of the Government of the Third Reich, Eichmann was at long last captured by Israel. Historic justice has been satisfied. The murderer responsible for the destruction of millions of innocent people, victims of the murder-policy of the Third Reich, will be brought to trial in the end."

"THE TIMES", London, May 25. — "High-handed as the proceedings may appear at first sight, the determination of the Government of Israel to bring Adolf Eichmann to trial on a capital charge in a national court is not formally illegal. Israel, as a sovereign state, is entitled to treat any person physically within its territory in accordance with its own law. Its law has provided a process for the trial of Nazis and their collaborators for offences alleged to have been committed in a hostile country during the period of the Nazi regime — In thus describing Germany Israel presumably speaks as a successor state to Palestine, which under the British mandate, was part of the allied collectivity in which Germany, by the act of unconditional surrender, abdicating its sovereignty. It is not disputed that a sovereign state may make laws having extra-territorial application, nor — though this is in ordinary circumstances to be deprecated — that its laws may have retrospective effect. More simply, a sovereign state is not answerable to any external authority for what it chooses to do to a person in its power. It may, of course, be diplomatically answerable to the state whose subject that person is; but that is not a legal question.

Is there a moral case against the action Israel proposes to take? The charges against Eichmann include crimes against the Jewish people and against humanity. These offences come within the category of 'persecutions on political, racial or religious grounds' for which, by Article 6 of the Nuremberg Charter of 1945, individuals may be held responsible, 'whether or not in violation of the domestic law of the country where perpetrated.' These last words clearly exclude the argument that Eichmann should be handed over for trial by a German court. If he had fallen into the power of the allies in time, he would presumably have been tried by the International Military Tribunal. That no longer exists; and no permanent international criminal court has been established to succeed it. The world is left with the concept of an 'international' crime, but only national tribunals.

Those who would reproach Israel for proceeding against a foreigner for crimes committed in a foreign country against people who, though co-religionists, were not Israel subjects, may pause to consider the case of William Joyce. He was technically an alien; the charges against him related to his conduct outside the realm. Nevertheless, his possession of a British passport was held to make him capable of the offence of high treason against the King of England."

'Old Testament Justice'

"Koelner Stadt-Anzeiger", May 26. — 1. "The former President of the German Federal Republic, Theodor Heuss, presently on a holiday in Israel, said (in connection with Eichmann's capture): 'I cannot take a stand with regard to Eichmann's seizure. But I fully understand the great excitement of all Israelis.' He was certain that Eichmann's case would be justly handled in Israel.

2. "Adolf Eichmann is today one of the few former high-ranking officers who are in a position to throw light on a past they themselves plunged into deepest darkness. We shall be hearing some horrible things when he testifies. And much depends on this 'when'... For what our people needs is still more clarity in its own history — regardless of how shocking an effect this clarity may have on all of us. Justice, then, may take its course in a trial of this Austrian citizen before a court of the State of Israel... We must do our part, too... by first rendering legal assistance to the Israel court, but also by demanding that Eichmann be turned over to the German Federal Republic after the verdict has been handed down in Israel."

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Le Populaire, Paris, May 25. — "It matters little where the prison is located, in which Eichmann is now sheltered from any attempt at lynching by those who may legitimately consider they have a score to settle with him.

"The essential thing is that today justice can take its course in the light of day.

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The Daily Telegraph, London, May 25. — "None of the war criminals had better earned a place in the dock at Nuremberg than Adolf Eichmann. The only point at issue is not whether Eichmann deserves his fate, but whether he will be better seen to have deserved it if judged by other than his victims. Would not the ends of justice be better served if he were to be extradited for trial in West Germany? Or could not a neutral bench of judges be specially convened for the purpose? There may be arguments for arming international law with powers of criminal jurisdiction which it does not as yet possess. Once Eichmann's identity is established surely any court in the world would be justified in pressing a capital sentence on the man who kept the gas-chambers and the cremation-ovens functioning with such unspeakable efficiency."

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"Sueddeutsche Zeitung", May 25-26. — "In Germany a warrant for Eichmann's arrest has been on file at the District Court in Frankfurt since 24 November, 1956. Yet in all likelihood he will never be able to be brought before a German court, since there is no extradition treaty with Israel, so that he could be handed over only after serving the sentence pronounced upon him by an Israel court."

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"THE GUARDIAN", Manchester, May 25. — "There is a touch of Old Testament justice about the fact that Adolf Eichmann will now be tried in an Israel Court. If he had been caught in time he would no doubt have been tried as a major war criminal by the International Military Tribunal in Nuremberg. After the Nuremberg trials the Israel Government not merely maintained the search for Eichmann. It also made provision for his punishment. In 1950 it introduced a law, based on the Nuremberg code, designed to bring to justice war criminals and their accomplices. The maximum penalty under this law is death. There appear to be no grounds in international law why Eichmann should not be tried in Israel — unless difficulties are raised over the means by which he was brought to Israel. In his 'International Law' Dr. Schwarzenberger has shown that international law does not prohibit 'a State from exercising jurisdiction in its own territory in respect of any case which relates to acts which have taken place abroad.' Western Germany, the only other country which had already made provisions under which Eichmann could have been tried has stated that it will not ask for his extradition. The West German Foreign Office gave as its reason the absence of an extradition treaty with Israel. But perhaps it also felt that in this case justice, though it has been slow, will be exceedingly sure."

'Tainted with Lawlessness'

New York Journal American, May 28. — "Although Eichmann is described as one of the most bloodthirsty Nazi war criminals, the Israel Ministry of Justice is already taking steps to ensure that his every legal right will be safeguarded. Virtually every family in Israel today bears some scar as a memento of Hitler's brutality. We admire the restraint of these people in handling the Eichmann case on the basis of established law rather than jungle justice. Eichmann in Israel will receive civilized justice which was denied to millions of hapless victims consigned to Nazi death ovens."

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Washington Post, May 26. — "Probably some international laws and conventions were bruised in this intensive fifteen-year manhunt, but no one is disapproving so far. Eichmann could well qualify among the top men in any world list of 'most wanted criminals,' and West Germany seems as eager to try him as Israel.

Meanwhile, thousands of survivors of the Nazi death camps, and the friends and relatives of millions who did not survive, must feel deeply grateful to the nameless and faceless operatives who — on a dedicated mission of high adventure — tracked down this gas-chamber degenerate through the years and brought him to book."

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"WASHINGTON POST", May 27. — "There will, of course, be a great deal of sympathy throughout the world for the Israel Government's desire to prosecute and punish Eichmann. The plain truth, nevertheless, is that neither respect for rule of law nor respect for the sanctity of human life will be served by the projected trial. Everything connected with the proceedings against Eichmann is tainted with lawlessness. If, as reported, he was abducted from another country, international law was violated. The crimes with which he is to be charged were committed in Germany and Austria: Israel has no jurisdiction to try the case. In any event, Israel can try him only under ex-post facto statutes. To try him according to forms of law is to make a mockery of law. All that the Israel Government can do in this case is wreak vengeance; it cannot secure justice. The Israel Government has no authority to speak for Jews elsewhere or to act in the name of some imaginary Jewish ethnic entity. In attempting to do so, it could do grave disservice to Jews of other nationalities. For his contempt for human life and his contempt for civilized values, Israel would condemn this monster. But if it condemns him to death — and by uncivilised means — it will itself display contempt for life and for values of which Israel is an example. Let the Germans who spawned this creature bear the shame of dealing with him."

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Dagens Nyheter, Stockholm, May 31. — "In the crimes of Eichmann we see crimes against humanity as a whole, even though the victims were Jews. According to the official Israel statement, he was apprehended in a foreign country by men of the Israel Intelligence Service, and although it is supposed that there was cooperation with the authorities of that country, nevertheless, from the juridical standpoint, the fact is that he was 'kidnapped.' Does this fact conform with international law and is this a fitting start for a trial which ought to demonstrate western principles of justice?

We are ourselves satisfied that the right of Israel to try Eichmann cannot be challenged, but still we bring these views forward as 'a question that many ask'.

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"YORKSHIRE POST", Leeds, May 26. — "Eichmann, who once openly and arrogantly boasted that he had sent five million Jews to their deaths, is now a prisoner in the hands of the Government of Israel.

The State of Israel has come into existence through battle, siege, grief and soldierly victory. One of this State's fundamental laws expounds its right and its duty to punish, with death if necessary, those who outside its borders committed gross crimes, including that of genocide, against the Jewish people.

Israel's case in international law is impregnable; and the Israel Government was clearly aware of the moral as well as the practical strength of its position. Who, in any country in the Western world, dare reprobate the action which Israel, completely within the framework of her own legal system, proposes to take against this man? He is assured of a full and patient hearing, a fair trial and an honourable judgment.

It is enough that he is there on the soil of Israel and in the hands of the authorities of the sovereign State of Israel, and that by the due and solemn processes of that country's law he will be brought to such atonement for his crimes as, within the confines of his earthly life, he can make.

For him this can only be the final solution. Twenty years ago, Adolf Hitler was a mad, evil beast. Only God, in His infinite mercy, can tell what kind of man now faces the judgment of his fellow men in Israel.

And as he looks around at the orderly, decent, patient men who have brought him to justice, the loving kinsfolk of those who died, will he be capable of realizing that his ultimate crime was his denial of his and their shared humanity?"

Eichmann's Accomplices Face Exposure

"Kurier Polski", May 29. — "Yesterday there arrived from Cairo a cheque in the amount of £500 in the name of Eichmann, which was sent by 'Th. Weber'. It appears that the remnants of the Nazis who are in Egypt do not forget their comrade who is now to stand trial for his crimes before a court of law in Israel."

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"Telegraaf", Amsterdam, May 28. — "There is no use arguing what court should try Eichmann. It is the trial itself that is of paramount importance. It may be assumed that the trial will reveal the names of living persons who, to a considerable measure, were responsible for those crimes. They should be tracked down and put on trial.

"For the sake of justice and as a warning for future generations — the arm of justice cannot be too long for them."

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Irish Times, Dublin, May 30. — "The universal sense of shock which resulted from the exposure after the war, of the horrors of Germany's anti-Semitic policy seemed to ensure that the persecution of the Jews never again would be entertained as a conscious individual or national policy. That hope seems to be receding. It is, perhaps, as well, therefore, that the Israel security people have succeeded in laying hands on the infamous Adolf Eichmann.

There exists a grave danger that the right man may be arraigned before the bar of Jewish and, indeed, international justice for the wrong reasons. It is incumbent on the Israel authorities to make certain that this outlaw from society is shown to the world, not as an example of the wickedness of Hitler or Himmler or National Socialism, but as the perpetrator of the gross evil for which he personally was responsible.

The proceedings are virtually certain to bring into the open many of the secrets of the last war — including, perhaps, evidence that the Allies were not so deeply concerned as they might have been about the fate of the 6,000,000 Jews who were annihilated under the National-Socialist scheme to provide a 'final solution to the Jewish problem'.

The validity of the Nuremberg trials is bound to be called in question once again; just as Eichmann's defence is certain to rest, at least in part, on the claim that he was merely an official executing the legitimate orders of his lawfully constituted superiors. On such grounds, Eichmann has, of course, no chance of success; for it cannot in honesty be claimed that any man could simply 'find himself' in a position of such awful and almighty power over human lives as did Adolf Eichmann. Under Israel law, the trial of a person for a crime committed outside its jurisdiction is provided for in the 'law for the trial of Nazis and their collaborators'. It is not, therefore, on the legality of Eichmann's trial, or on its outcome, that the rapt attention of the world should concentrate. It is to the heinous crimes he committed, to the policy and propriety of the system which gave him licence to commit them, and to the lessons which can be learned from these betrayals of human decency, that everyone should lend his ear."

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The Western Morning News, Plymouth, May 31. — "There can be no doubts that the refusal of Israel lawyers to undertake the defence of Eichmann conflicts with the established practice in countries of the type to which Israel belongs. We must allow for the unprecedented horror of the National Socialist crime against Jewry. It is not always easy to explain legal correctitude to our own people and it would be a miracle if Jews could look dispassionately at this matter. The German decision not to demand the extradition of Eichmann and the cooperative attitude of the Bonn Government are to be commended."

Trial to Re-educate Germany

"NEW YORK POST", June 2. — "The decision to try Eichmann in Israel despite the understandable satisfaction derivable from this grand historic irony is open to serious question. As the show trial of this sad century, what is being planned is part of a fateful morality play that began with the Germans. It should properly end there. Eichmann should be tried in Germany by the German Republic. Technically, he committed no crime on Israel territory and was illegally brought there. But beyond these legal considerations, he should be turned over to German justice for political and psychological reasons that are crucial to the morality theme of this drama.

Eichmann is a product of the Nazi German State; his crime falls into the same category for which Germany is still prosecuting and sentencing others like him. Leading German newspapers and the Bonn Government seem content to let Israel carry out justice in this instance; they should not be. We believe that Germany needs the educational value of such a trial far more than Israel. If German officials are apprehensive of the domestic political repercussions the prosecution might create, their fears should be tested. If neo-Nazi sentiment — or nostalgia — in Germany is so strong that such a trial could precipitate trouble, the world ought to know it now.

The truth is that the facts which emerge from the testimony, if given mass media coverage, might do what German history-books, German teachers and German parents have been failing to do: German youth would learn at the very least that the Anne Frank Diary is not fiction. The fact that Germany has no capital punishment and that the worst fate is life imprisonment, whereas Eichmann could be executed in Israel, is no valid argument against a change of venue. A death sentence from an Israel court would be interpreted as a simple act of vengeance, a life sentence handed down in Germany would be a far more meaningful verdict. If deterrence is the goal, surely it is Germany, not Israel, that needs the message.

We urge the Government of Israel to ask West Germany to accept jurisdiction in the case and, failing in that effort, to seek creation of an international tribunal. Should those challenges be rejected by both Germany and the rest of the world, there would then be a far clearer moral ground for trial in Israel. Eichmann must not be permitted to escape his rendezvous with justice. The case, however, is not Eichmann versus Israel, it is Eichmann versus civilised man. And it should be resolved in a fashion that sustains and strengthens all the values the Nazis tried to destroy — rule of law, reason, justice. Nothing that can be done to Eichmann can conceivably be an adequate retribution for his incalculable crimes. The conduct of his trial can be an affirmation of man's quest for a universe guided by the principles of equal justice under law for those we loathe as well as those we love."

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Richmond Times Dispatch, June 2. — "Israel's desire to see Eichmann brought to trial is thoroughly understandable and we share the desire, but what is the legal basis for seizing him in Argentina, carrying him off without extradition, and putting him on trial in Israel, when none of his crimes was committed there?

We assume that Eichmann is guilty of the well-nigh incredible atrocities charged against him, but the very magnitude of his offenses makes it all the more essential that his prosecutors themselves remain at all times strictly within the law."

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Richmond News, May 31. — "Because one may comprehend so easily this abiding desire to see Eichmann's gallows, it is all the more regrettable to reflect upon the Ben-Gurion statement. It appears firstly that Eichmann was simply kidnapped by Israel security agents; secondly he is to be brought to trial in Israel. Kidnapping, wherever it took place, was an offence against the sovereignty of the country in which Eichmann had taken refuge. Because the details are obscure, we pass this by. On the second, more disturbing point, it needs to be said that frightful wrongs ought not to be redressed by needless wrong on the part of the State of Israel.

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"Jornal do Brasil", Rio de Janeiro, June 8. — "We must analyse the seizure of Eichmann with objectivity. It is clear that there has been a violation of Argentina's sovereignty. The Government of Israel excused itself, after the thing had been done, by pointing to the fact that Eichmann handed himself over of his own free will and also by pointing to the historical and moral values involved. The arguments of Israel are mutually conflicting and were put forward for diplomatic reasons only.

What Israel wants is that Argentina should show magnanimity and be seen to be accepting these explanations and vindications.

Peron gave asylum to Nazis, and their continued residence in Argentina after his fall has been unconcealed. Whether or not the Government of Argentina decides, in the light of the values adduced by the Government of Israel, to consider the matter as closed, Israel could not ask for (Eichmann's) extradition and the Germans evinced no desire to reopen old wounds.

In 1960 we witnessed an outburst of anti-Semitic manifestations, especially in Germany, and it is well to remember that Israel affirms it has in its possession a list of 300 and more war criminals resident even now in Argentina. Why did Israel's agents not try to seize them? (Presumably) because they cannot offer a sufficient recompense, so Israel chose the sensational seizure of the most brutal of them.

Now it is said that old Nazis like Cukurs, who lives in Sao Paulo, are to be seized by Israeli agents. We do not believe it. Israel has attained her object of proving that any attempt to whitewash anti-Semitism of its detriment to Jews will bring retaliation in its wake. The seizure of Eichmann is a well-planned psychological stroke. It is a pity that Israel had to behave in this way, but who will dare to cast the first stone?"

The Mask Removed

"BOSTON HERALD", June 8. — "The Government of Israel has confirmed that Israel 'volunteers' kidnapped Eichmann. This admitted violation of international law seems insignificant in view of Eichmann's monstrous deeds. Had Israel offered to turn Eichmann over to an international tribunal, most objections would be laid at rest. Ben-Gurion's determination to make the forthcoming trial an international spectacle cannot be viewed with equanimity. It is also impossible to contend that Israel has jurisdiction because it is the 'only sovereign authority in Jewry'. By this token all anti-Semitic crimes in the United States cease to be the responsibility of our law enforcement officials and become those of Israel 'volunteers'. Israel is a shining beacon to the free world but she will be badly tarnished if Ben-Gurion permits the image of Dachau and Belsen to blot out justice."

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"Diario da Noite", Rio de Janeiro, June 8. — "Argentina has removed the mask and revealed to the whole world its leaning towards the political doctrine which Hitler initiated in Germany and which is bound up with the shame of humankind.

To extradite Eichmann, the hangman who was apprehended with the cooperation of the Argentinian Police, would be tantamount to restoring a murderer to freedom. In Buenos Aires, Eichmann felt himself at home. Not only was he free but he had the privilege of an official reception, which Peron extended to him and which was organized by Frondizi. Israel will not return the murderer. Eichmann will receive the punishment he deserves."

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"Borba", Belgrade, June 9. — "What purpose will be served by a demand of that kind (by the Government of Argentina), which is to the benefit of one of the great war criminals? Is not the main thing that he has been apprehended and that in the final analysis he will have to answer for his crimes? The manner in which he was seized is in truth irregular but the fact is that at the end of the war certain countries gave a little too much freedom to Nazi criminals."

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"Tygodnik Powszechny," Warsaw, June 10. — "Where public opinion is concerned, there were those who asked whether Eichmann ought not to be tried by a German or by an ad hoc international court. The opinion of the majority is in favour of Israel's right to try him. They do not doubt that Israel's stand was correct; more than the law itself, the spirit of it, justice, is important.

The Israel authorities are doing everything to ensure that Eichmann's trial shall be conducted in accordance with the rules of justice; he has been promised full opportunity to select defending counsel for himself from outside Israel.

The view which prevails in the world supports Israel's right to try Eichmann. There is no doubt that this opinion is entirely justified. The young State of Israel has every right to appear in the name of the whole Jewish people throughout the world. It is right and proper that Eichmann, who was responsible for the greatest crime in world history, the crime against the Jewish people, should stand trial precisely before a court of law in Israel."

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"Estado", Sao Paulo, June 10. — "If from the technical and formal aspect the protest of Buenos Aires is understandable, the answer of Israel is equally understandable from the moral.

This is not an ordinary case, suitable for the canons of good diplomacy and for the procedures which regulate the extradition of normal criminals. The extermination of six million Jews overpasses not only the bounds of crime but the borders also of logic and lunacy. Eichmann is not only a criminal, and the trial which will be held, and it will be held in Israel, will not be only a trial."

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"NEW YORK HERALD TRIBUNE", June 11. — "In judging the rights and wrongs of his (Eichmann's) removal from Argentina, one comes squarely against an unpleasant dilemma of having to make a choice between rules of legality and the demands of justice. The most important thing is that Eichmann should be tried. Justice, like God Himself, sometimes moves in a mysterious way."

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"WASHINGTON POST", June 11. — "The Jews of the world have a rightful and powerful incentive to track down this brutal mass murderer. Had there been no Israel State, Eichmann would still be at large, mocking the process of justice. Credit for his capture goes wholly to the implacable perseverance of Israel's Security Police."

(See Leader — P. 1)

Readers' Letters

SETTLERS FROM BRITAIN

Editor, The Jerusalem Post

Sir, — The discussions in Israel on the future of the Zionist Movement have been followed with considerable interest throughout the Jewish world. Once again—and rightly so—the question of immigration from the west has received close attention. It is essential that this problem should be discussed not on an emotional basis but with due regard to the experience gained by western immigrants in Israel. A vital task is to establish the facts which could help to form a realistic approach to future policy by the Government of Israel, the Jewish Agency and the Zionist movement in the respective countries.

The *Hitachdut Olei Britannia* decided to undertake a statistical survey of settlers from the United Kingdom and Ireland because it was considered desirable to have precise and accurate answers to questions which have often been asked—how many settlers from England are there in Israel, what are their occupations, in which part of the country do they reside, etc.? This is a most praiseworthy project, which deserves the support of the public and the full cooperation of the British newcomers in Israel.

I hope that the example of the *Hitachdut Olei Britannia* will be emulated by the associations of settlers from other western countries. The result of the various surveys could form most useful background material for the forthcoming Zionist Congress when it comes to deal with the problem of immigration.

Yours, etc.

(Dr.) S. LEVENBERG

London, June 10.

YESTERDAY'S PRESS

Patients Browbeat Doctors

THE demand of the Kupat Holim doctors for protection against acts of hooliganism and extortion, declares Davar (Histadrut), should be seriously heeded, but it must be clearly understood that punitive action alone is not enough to eliminate the nuisance. The tendency of certain individuals to take the law into their own hands and attempt to prevail upon the doctor to see things their way is too deeply rooted to be remedied by expulsion from the Histadrut. What is needed is a widespread and intense campaign of education to impress upon the public the fact that they have obligations as well as rights. Only then, will we be entitled to expect more efficient service.

Lamerhav (Ahdut Ha'avoda) follows a similar line of reasoning, but adds that such educational activity cannot obviously be carried on within the clinic and warns that the matter cannot be left in abeyance; the latest manifestations of hooliganism throw a revealing light on our cultural and social malaise.

In Ha'aretz (non-party), Ron examines the background to the tale of lawlessness. The Kupat Holim doctor is approached by persons who seek easier work, social relief or housing obtainable on the strength of a doctor's certificate. The doctor of course must be constantly on the alert against unwarranted applications, and this is where the opening for violence occurs.

Ha'aretz also deals with the Tel Aviv anti-Teddy Boy campaign. This is just another facet of social disruption, says the paper, but rejects the thesis that all youths implicated are habitual criminals, and suggests that an organization comprising educators, psychiatrists, social workers, police officers, youth instructors and parents should be formed to make a basic study of the problem, uncover the root causes and formulate practical plans for eliminating them. The police patently cannot perform this task alone.

Al Hamishmar (Mapam) comments on the American Senate's Arab refugee survey and finds that its recommendations are based on false premises. First of all, it seeks to impose upon Israel the obligation to accept a certain number of refugees who "opt to return," while it gives the Arabs the "right" to permit the rest to settle in Arab countries. But the Senate Committee should be well aware that the Arab refugees, properly speaking, are given no choice, for they are being used as a whip with which to lash Israel. The Committee would be better advised to prevail upon the Arab rulers to sit down and talk peace with Israel with the problem of the refugees as an integral part of the negotiations.

With Mr. Ben-Gurion abroad, Mr. Eshkol has become Minister of all portfolios except Posts, exclaims Herut, a governmental absurdity if there ever was one. There is no man, no matter how competent and efficient, who can satisfactorily attend to the work of all Ministries at the same time, and it is beyond the paper's ken to understand what prevents the appointment of a Cabinet Minister to fill in a

KEEPING POSTED

THE Minister of Agriculture, Aluf Moshe Dayan, reports that when he was visiting the parched lands in the Negev recently he got to talking with a Beduin. Things were bad, they agreed. No pasture for the animals. No grain for the people. "But you are in a happy position, your Excellence", said the Beduin. "All the bad things come from Allah. Like this terrible drought. And then comes the Ministry of Agriculture, and starts paying compensation. The good things come from the Government. Even wars come from Allah, and then the government builds new houses..." We asked Aluf Dayan what he thought about the theory. "As to the evils coming from heaven, he may be right", he said. "And apart from that, like all good Beduin, he likes to be in well with the Government".

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MAPAI has been entertaining an Indian Socialist leader, H. V. Kamath, as its guest, and he told his friends back home to send their letters c/o MAPAI, Tel Aviv. Pai being a common name in India, he has now received a letter addressed: Mr. H. V. Kamath, c/o Sri M.A. Pai, Post Box 38, Tel Aviv. In the letter his friend asks as follows: "Who is this Mr. Pai under whose care you are at Tel Aviv? Please mention to him my loving regards and best wishes". Not long ago an Indian M.P., Nath Pai, who is also President of the International Union of Socialist Youth, visited Israel. The message, it turned out, also came from a name-sake, Goiral Pai, and was accepted with pleasure by Mapai.

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A BOY of nine, who has been learning some basic physics at school, has been asking his mother not to freeze the home-made ice cream too hard because it will shrink as it gets colder.

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WE have never previously been so aware of the ice cream season. It may be that the quality of the product has improved, or perhaps that it is so inexpensive compared to most of the other things people can eat. Among the ice-eaters we have collected this year were an old gentleman with a beard, who lost his little wooden spoon but made a quick, practised job of it anyway, finishing easily before the ice melted; a little boy with long *peyot* who first conducted an anxious debate to know whether the ice was *kasher*, and a baby too small to sit up who was lying on his back in a pram waving an *artic* in one hand and letting it drip happily all over him. It was only on one of the recent hot days that we saw an old crone dressed in layers of rags. She was crouching in her usual position, half way up Ben Yehuda street, with one hand held out for alms, and the other holding her *artic*, vanilla with chocolate.

Today's contributors include R.H., Tel Aviv and B. [illegible], Nahariya.

TODAY
Regular Draw Of
MIFAL HAPAYIS
•
on June 19
SPECIAL DRAW
of
Mifal Hapayis

The Israel Journalists' Association
and the Government Press Office
announce the
CAPA — CHIM
NATIONAL PHOTOGRAPHIC CONTEST — 1960
in memory of the Press Photographers
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The contest is open to professional photographers and advanced amateurs.
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Final date for the submission of photographs:
September 15, 1960.
Members of the Jury: Mr. Katriel Katz, Secretary of the Government.
Mr. Moshe Ron, Secretary-General of the Israel Journalists' Association.
Mr. David Eldan (Anderman), Government Press Office.
Mrs. Ada Flint, Representing the Capa and Seymour families.
Mr. Jean David, Painter.
Mr. Paul Goldman and
Mr. Alexander Susskind, of the Press Photographers' Section, Israel Journalists' Association.
Details and entry forms can be obtained at the following Addresses:
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Tel Aviv: Beit Sokolow, 2 Rehov Hakirya.
Government Press Office:
Jerusalem—19 Nikolai Bldg., Russian Compound.
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